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COMPETITION'S EFFECT ON 'GAS' PRICE SHOWN

George S. Davison of Gulf Refining Company Explains Market Changes

STRESS OF LOW PRICES LEADS TO ADVANCES

Seasonal Demand Only Part of Problem—Large Reserve Stocks Must Be Provided

Further light is shed on the oil industry and the causes of price fluctuations, especially in gasoline, by George S. Davison, president of the Gulf Refining Company, whose replies to the questions asked by The Christian Science Monitor are presented as one of a series of articles on this highly interesting subject.

The manner in which the automobile manufacturer in America has been able to supply the rapidly growing demand for cars has often been a matter of comment and that the oil men have succeeded in maintaining supply on a par with increasing demand is also an achievement of great interest. Such a tremendous problem has involved violent price fluctuations that are the acute point of contact between the producer and consumer, and it is to throw light on this particular angle that the Monitor is printing this informing series of stories.

"The tone of your letter," writes Mr. Davison, "clearly indicates a desire on your part to be fair and to be right with respect to the gasoline problem so that from time to time you may properly set before your readers the true situation. I am very glad to be of assistance to you and hope this letter will be of service to that end."

Mr. Davison has explained that he would first answer the questions briefly, reserving comment until the end. This he has done and has supplemented his specific answers by much valuable information.

Answers to 14 Questions

The 14 answers to the questionnaire printed on an inside page and detailed comment on the first four of them are included in the present article. In a later issue of the Monitor, the remaining half of Mr. Davison's explanation will be published, picking up the thread of the discussion with the proposition that the prices of gasoline follow the rule of all commodities. The letter follows:

1. I do not know that the price of gasoline goes up at the time when demand is lowest.

2. It is the individual or corporation who, under the stress of low prices, is convinced that he must have better prices and is willing to risk losing some of his trade by advancing his prices above those of his competitors. He is not, however, he notes one or more of his competitors, by reducing their prices have taken part of his business. He raises his prices in the hope of recovering his trade and even increasing his sales.

3. I think the answer to No. 2 is sufficient.

4. Same as No. 2.

Uniformity in Price

5. I might follow the "Yankee" method of answering the question by asking another: to wit: Why should they not be uniform?

6. The answer to this question requires a set-up of conditions that may not be apparent to the consumer.

7. Same as No. 6.

8. Same as No. 6.

9. Same as No. 6.

10. I can not say.

11. I can not say.

12. Not knowing to what profits you are referring I can not answer.

13. There is competition in buying crude oil to be used by the refiner. There is competition in the passage of gasoline from the refiner to the wholesaler. There is competition in the passage of gasoline from the wholesaler to the retailer.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1925

Turkey to Re-educate Youth...

Manager Plan Adopted in Kansas...

Europe Gaining, Says Kellogg...

Nation-Wide Fraud Crusade...

Educators Ask Curriculum Changes...

Honay Decides for Prohibition...

Nearby Plan to Drain Up...

Rail Electrification Railway Survey...

Japan Favors Arms Parley...

Revolt in Anatolia...

Japan Seeking \$45,000,000 Loan...

Schools as Character Builders...

Adjusting School Terminals...

Good Teaching Program Urged...

War Based on Sugar...

Winnetka Book List Outlined...

Brahm Asks Extra Session...

Kentucky Journalists Stand...

Maine Buys Old Forts for Preservation...

Canadian Parliament Discusses Liners...

Sailors Seek Better Status...

Moscow Honors a Patriotic Soldier...

Russia Probes Trotsky's Fall...

School Vaccine Delayed...

Chinook, Famous Husky, at Dog Show...

Final Judgment on Dog Show...

School Board Explains Boston's Needs...

Professor Moore to Be Dean...

Harvard...

Strict Motor Law Outlined...

World College Plan Outlined...

Farmers' 1924 Business Heavy...

Vermont Maple Sugar Makers Rush Preparations for Season...

Rail Issues Lead in Market...

New York Stock Quotations...

New York Curb Market...

Steel Trade Test...

Boston Stock Market...

Wood Market...

New York Bond Market...

N. Y. A. C. F. Wins...

Boxing Defeat...

Women's Swimming Records Fall...

Oregon Defeat...

Features

The Library...

Furthest Stories...

Radio

Music, Theaters, Art, Motion Pictures

Book Reviews and Literary News

The Home Page

In the Ship Lane

"With which is no variations"

Editorials

Letters to the Editor

Breakfast Time on Claverly Street

The Week in Paris

Education Experts Attending Cincinnati Convention



B. & M. PLEA HAS A HEARING

Federal and State Officials Listen to Arguments for Rail Abandonment

Supporting their petition for the discontinuance of 62 miles of track on branch lines in Massachusetts at the hearing in the Federal Building before B. H. Meyer, interstate commerce commissioner, and the State Public Utilities Commission, officials of the Boston & Maine Railroad today testified that these branch roads were causing an annual loss of \$255,000, and announced that the Boston & Maine Transportation Company would institute wherever warranted a motorized service on regular schedules and routes that would be satisfactory to the communities.

The branches involved in the proceedings today were those from Newburyport to Wakefield Junction, 30 miles; Wakefield Center to Peabody, eight miles; Danvers to North Andover, 15 miles; and lines around Tewksbury, nine miles. The Tewksbury lines have been used only as duplicate trackage recently.

Improvement Handicapped

The Boston & Maine submitted that the losses which include no allowance for overhead depreciation, taxes, or general expense, are beyond all reasonable proportion to the value of the service; that the road's ability to improve its service generally is handicapped as a result, and that although some inconvenience will be involved transportation can be furnished to the communities more economically and in some cases more conveniently by motorbus and motor truck where any new service is necessary.

Explaining that the increased competition of the motor vehicles, the improvement of the highways, and the actual decrease of population in these sections have placed the branch lines in a losing basis, W. A. Cole, counsel for the Boston & Maine, said in opening his case:

"The Boston & Maine has offered to turn over these properties for a nominal consideration to any community or responsible person who think they can be operated profitably. In addition it will do all in its power to cooperate in trying to make them successful. This offer was very definitely made to one committee, but without response."

The history of those lines in Essex County shows they were built in a period of keen competition between the Boston & Maine and the Eastern Railroad in the fifties. They were not built primarily to develop intermediate traffic, but to serve the population of the communities. Instead, traffic has declined materially in the last four or five years. There is competition in buying crude oil to be used by the refiner. There is competition in the passage of gasoline from the refiner to the wholesaler. There is competition in the passage of gasoline from the wholesaler to the retailer.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

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JAPAN SEEKING \$45,000,000 LOAN

Great Hydroelectric Plan Would Meet Industrial and Rural Needs

Renewed activity in developing the water power resources of Japan which will spur its industrial prosperity and especially modernize its rural territory is foreseen in the announcement from Jerome D. Greene in Vancouver, B. C., who has been representing Lee, Higginson & Co. in Japan, that his firm and certain New York concerns are negotiating a \$45,000,000 loan to three Japanese hydroelectric companies.

Japan, it is known, has been waiting for the aid of foreign investors, whether they be European or American, to undertake pretentious hydroelectric expansion. For this reason special significance is attached to the proposed loan, understood to be the first in several years, and now looked upon as the opening move in an expensive program.

Big Field Awaiting

Having long recognized its resources in this field, Japan has had numerous outside companies at various times engaged in development work. Stone & Webster, Inc. of Boston, has done extensive work there, Dana Wood having been its representative. He sees in Japan both a pressing need for a marked development of steam and electric power and the opportunity more than commensurate with that need, by bringing together in one place and by analyzing and centralizing all of the important pieces of the puzzle, to develop a program of recent years much of the need of sending out questionnaires, or writing to other superintendents for their courses of study and of growing.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Rate Making IS EXPLAINED

Telephone Official Tells of Methods Employed in Arranging Schedule

The new rate schedule filed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company when it petitioned for increases, occupied the attention of today's hearing before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission. Lambert N. Whitney, general manager of the company, was called as a witness to explain it in full. He described in technical detail the general process of rate-making and all the factors involved.

Through the introduction of an elaborate chart, showing the present and proposed rates for metropolitan Boston, some of the changes the company is planning to make in its service were again brought to public attention, such as the abolition of two or three classes of service, mainly because of small demand. In the case of the four-party, full suburban service, however, the withdrawal was in the interest of general service, it was explained.

In this chart it was shown that persons using full suburban service on one-party lines will pay \$5.50 monthly instead of \$4 as at present. Persons using two-party lines will be increased from the present rate of \$3.25 to \$4.50.

Mr. Whitney said that there were so many busy reports on these lines and complaints of party line interference that it was decided to abolish this class of service, leaving the two and one party lines. These rates remain in effect.

The new class of service proposed in the new schedule, which is a four-party, flat rate residence service, covering service in an exchange and contiguous exchanges, and which is supposed to provide a low rate neighborhood service, was given considerable attention by the witness. As an illustration of the value he attaches to this service, a chart was presented showing that 70 per cent of all calls originating at telephones in metropolitan Boston terminated in the same exchange or in one within an eight-mile radius.

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(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

INDEPENDENT KURDISH STATE IS DEMANDED BY SHEIK SAID

Revolt Against Angora's Authority Breaks Out in Eastern Anatolia and Martial Law Is Proclaimed—Kurds Oppose Turkish Rule

By CRAWFORD PRICE

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Following on reports which were officially discredited, the Turkish authorities now admit that a serious revolt against the authority of the Angora Government has broken out in the Kurdish districts of Eastern Anatolia or Kurdistan. The movement is led by Sheik Said, chief of the Nakhi Bendi tribes, who enjoys great influence, and is spreading over the vilayets of Gungush, Arghana, Deram, Diarbekir, Mardin, Urfa, Suwech, Sairt, Bitlis, Van, Hakkari and parts of Erzerum.

In these territories martial law has been proclaimed for one month. Thus practically the whole of middle and eastern Anatolia is affected.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

EDUCATORS ASK EARLY REVISION OF CURRICULUM

Speakers at Cincinnati Parley See Greater Service At Less Expense

By MARJORIE SHULER
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 25.—Curriculum revision would result in saving public funds, greater service for the community and benefits for individual pupils, according to speakers before the convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association today.

Curriculum revision was called a "paramount issue" in the field of education, and today's entire general session was set aside for the discussion of ways and means by which to accomplish it, sharing interest only with the annual election for the National Education Association today.

The meeting of educators are convinced that the public school curriculum is overcrowded, it was stated at the outset of the meeting by the presiding officer, Dr. Edwin C. Broome, superintendent of Philadelphia schools and chairman of the committee appointed by the Department of Superintendence to investigate this subject.

The curriculum is too varied and needs a thorough readjustment, if not a radical reconstruction on entirely different standards from those which have been in control for 25 years, according to Dr. Broome. He continued:

School people are ready for a concerted attack on the problem. Proper leadership and proper assistance can be given. Some conspicuously good work has been done in several cities in the country in curriculum revision, and many studies have been made in various parts of the country. Unfortunately, these efforts have been isolated, and the results have never been pooled in any way that others may readily benefit.

The commission on the curriculum, organized at the 1924 meeting of the Department of Superintendence, at its first meeting unanimously agreed to make as complete a collection of the outstanding curriculum studies as possible, analyze these and discover to what conclusion they seem to point by bringing together in one place, therefore, is devoted almost entirely to a report of the commission.

The main purpose of the commission on the curriculum as carried out by the Department of Superintendence is to bring together in one place and by analyzing and centralizing all of the important pieces of the puzzle, to develop a program of recent years much of the need of sending out questionnaires, or writing to other superintendents for their courses of study and of growing.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

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(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

JAPAN PRESS NOW FAVORS ARMS PARLEY

Conditions Relating to Singapore Base and Immigration Put Forward

By Special Cable
TOKYO, Feb. 25.—Japanese public opinion, as reflected by the responsible press, favors a new Washington conference on three conditions: (1) If the League of Nations' proposed conference fails; (2) if Britain is willing to abandon the Singapore base; (3) if the immigration question forms part of the conference agenda.

The Government views have already been made known in the shape of interviews and statements, and the attitude of the general public has been traced from the intense, almost fanatical, opposition of a few months ago to the present conditional acceptance. Though some distance yet remains to be traversed, the steady growth of liberal attitude toward the plan is observable almost from day to day in the press.

League Sponsoring Insisted On
Osaka Asahi Shimbun and the Tokyo Jiji Shimpō, two of the sanest and least sensational journals, take this attitude. The Asahi contends that England's maneuvering to nullify the peace protocol is "contrary to the principle of international morality," and that Japan must insist upon the League's sponsoring the conference because this only is security to be obtained, since the strengthening of the League is the surest path to world peace.

It outlines France's desire of security, adding that Japan also needs security, but not in the form of a military alliance. Japan is willing to limit auxiliary ships if security is forthcoming. "If Japan feels any menace, it is from the competition of the naval base at Singapore. The British Government will have to desist from enlarging that port, so that it may induce Japan to participate in the proposed disarmament conference."

Immigration Settlement Needed
"No nation is in the position to press others to limit their defensive preparations while it maintains a large force itself."

The Asahi expresses willingness to participate at Washington if the British objections to the peace protocol remain reasonable, and if immigration is brought up, because "a peaceful sentiment must prevail in Japan as well as in the United States, for the purpose of satisfactory disarmament. As long as immigration remains unsettled, friction and feeling between the two nations are absolutely impossible."

Jiji hopes that a satisfactory understanding will be reached with France, and that the proposed conference will be called, but it thinks that Great Britain's objections to the protocol make this difficult.

Armament Competition
The primary purpose of disarmament, says Jiji, is to stop armament competition, and the motive of such competition is jealousy and suspicion, adding that as long as there is jealousy and suspicion exist, such competition will continue.

"The construction of the naval base at Singapore and the exclusion of the Japanese from America are dangerous causes of international animosity and suspicion. It is our earnest hope that President Coolidge and Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, will be as ready to make efforts to eradicate all causes of international suspicion, so that the peace movements may be successful."

Slowly but surely Japanese public opinion is crystallizing in favor of the new Washington conference, as here revealed, but still is far from enthusiastic.

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COMPETITION'S EFFECT ON 'GAS' PRICE SHOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

There is competition in the passage of gasoline from the retailer to the consumer. One alone or a combination of two or more enters into the problem at different times.

Crude's Effect on Gasoline

Material changes in the price of crude oil have some effect upon the price of gasoline. That is, higher prices of crude are reflected in the higher prices of gasoline, but the relation can not be expressed in percentages.

Permit me to say that the very first sentence in your letter would indicate that you are starting off on the wrong foot. This might be clear to you when I say that I have been in the oil business for 20 years and in that time I have seen prices for gasoline rise and fall many times. I have seen gasoline prices rise and fall many times. I have seen gasoline prices rise and fall many times.

The gasoline consumer appreciates a reduction in price but is not concerned as to why it happened, and when gasoline goes up he undertakes to interest every politician and newspaper publisher in his stroke of what he terms his hard luck. Let me show you the importance of considering both the down and up. I show you the tank wagon price of gasoline in Boston at the time indicated. I am using the tank wagon price rather than the service station price because it has been shown through the trend of prices that does the service station price.

Competition Among Retailers

Between these two prices there is a special form of competition created by the large number of garages that buy on the wholesale (tank wagon) price and sell in competition with the service station price. The spread between these two prices is quite uniform over long periods and yet it is subjected to the competition among retailers while the tank wagon price reflects competition among the large wholesalers.

BOSTON	
Jan. 1, 1920	25 1/2c
Sept. 1, 1920	32c
Jan. 1, 1921	32c
Nov. 23, 1921	28c
Feb. 1, 1922	28c
May 1, 1922	24c
Dec. 15, 1922	22c
Mar. 12, 1923	24c
Nov. 12, 1923	14 1/2c
Jan. 13, 1924	20c
Jan. 13, 1924	20c
Feb. 5, 1925	21c

There are other prices intermediate, but the above represent the high and low prices throughout the entire period. You will note that each low point in the price went lower than the previous one, and that in every case but one, the rebound did not go as high as the previous one, which demonstrates that the tendency of gasoline prices for the past five years is downward.

Analysis of Information

There is enough "meat" in the above exhibit of prices to answer to the complete satisfaction of the consumer the many questions which seem to worry him, and the answers which you have sought.

through your questionnaire, and yet I wish to give you an example of how accurate information on gasoline prices may be ignorantly treated.

A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Manufactures, under Senate Resolution 285 of the Sixty-Seventh Congress, delved deeply into this subject, spent many thousands of dollars on investigations, caused much expense to the oil industry, and brought before it all the prominent oil men with the statistics of their companies. Included in the records of the committee is every change in the price of gasoline in Boston from Jan. 1, 1920, to May 11, 1922. On page 67 of its report (No. 1289) will be found one of the conclusions of the subcommittee as follows:

"Unless some means can be found to prevent the manipulation of prices by large companies... it is as certain as any future event can be that gasoline prices advanced as to put gasoline beyond the reach of the public generally as a motor fuel."

Says Prediction "Worthless"

Two years have passed since that prediction was made and you can now judge for yourself as to the worthlessness of it.

In the early part of your letter you state it to be a fact that the price advances at a period when demand is comparatively low, reserve stocks are big, and production, according to Government reports, is record breaking for December. In returning to the conclusion you undoubtedly are depending upon the Bureau of Mines refinery statistics for 1924, issued on Feb. 4, 1925. I do not intend to cast aspersions on the public and upon which the dealer could base an opinion. It is for the use of the oil industry.

The information contained in a supplement to similar information that has been published through a long period of time, and must be considered in connection therewith. It would be understood that when the above reports refer to stocks, it is the stocks at the various refineries throughout the country and not at the point where gasoline is delivered to the consumer.

Stock in Transit

Between these two points there is an immense stock of gasoline, a considerable part of which is like cash reserves in the banks that cannot be drawn upon. That is, this stock is in ships and on railroad trains being transported in ocean and local storage tanks in the process of movement, and in tank wagons and trucks.

But beyond this, and what might be considered as a fixed amount, there is a very considerable quantity of gasoline that is changing its amount daily; sometimes it is very large, sometimes very small. No combined record of this can be or is kept and published.

Then again the consumption shown in the Bureau of Mines report does not and cannot deal with the amount of gasoline that is consumed in the refineries, that is, the movements from the refineries. With this explanation you can appreciate how difficult it is for the public who may read these reports to get a correct picture of the situation. Even the oil industry does not pretend to get it, but with continuous records such as are published, it can arrive at general conclusions.

Demand Seasonable

When you speak of demand, you

Gasoline Price Questionnaire

The recent increase in the price of gasoline, which, in eastern New England, has gone from 16 cents to 25 cents a gallon in less than three months, has brought to The Christian Science Monitor many inquiries as to the reason. In view of this public interest, which has resulted in another of these frequently recurring movements for legislative investigation, and to obtain information directly from headquarters, 14 questions, which seem to sum up the popular considerations of the problem, have been submitted to the chief executives of a number of oil companies—producers, refiners and distributors. Much interesting information dealing with phases of the question not generally understood is contained in the answers, which the Monitor will print from day to day. The questions follow:

1. Why does the price (gasoline) go up at a time when demand is lowest?
2. Who decides that the price shall advance? Is it one person or a group?
3. What factors does the decision rest?
4. How does the dealer reach his decision?
5. How is it that prices are generally so uniform?
6. If it is demand why does the rise come when consumption is lowest?
7. If supply regulates the price why does the rise come when production is far in excess of demand?
8. If the rise is regulated by the reserve stocks, why is the present rise necessary when 1,179,503,185 gallons are in stock as reported on Dec. 31, 1924?
9. If the reported reduction of 19,000,000 barrels produced in 1924 compared with 1923 is true and used as a basis for the increase in price, how does the tremendous reserve stock figure in the price advance? That is, what should the reserve total?
10. How does the huge stock of 19 million barrels figure in the price if there is still a surplus stock on hand?
11. How much does capping of oil wells or slowing down production figure in this situation?
12. How is it economically and commercially possible to maintain rising prices when profits are reported as high as they are?
13. If there is competition, is it in buying from and by producers at mounting prices rather than competitive selling to the ultimate consumer at reduced prices to get business?
14. Is not the 56 per cent increase in retail price greater than the advance in crude oil, and why?

undoubtedly have in mind the demand for gasoline for immediate consumption. You're right. That is the demand for gasoline is seasonal. This is illustrated on the chart in the Bureau of Mines report, but it must be understood that this is not the only demand involved in the gasoline situation.

Now, the gasoline (and I beg to include our own among them) have what might be termed a moral responsibility to see that the large amount of gasoline demanded is available to the motorist. You will understand that we naturally operate our refinery at a uniform pace throughout the year. Therefore we must store up in the dull season so that we can furnish our quota in the heavy season.

Not only that, but selling as we do a great deal more gasoline than we make, we must purchase in order that we are to market in order that the motorist, even on a lonely country road, will not find our stock depleted. The buying season for extra stocks is now on. The excess gasoline is refined in the mid-continent fields. This is their harvest of highest prices.

From the hand book of the National Petroleum Publishing Company issued for the year 1924, you will find, as to prices, on tank cars f. o. b. refinery, Oklahoma, that new navy gasoline, which is the grade commonly purchased, sold in January and February of 1924 at from 11 1/4c to 12c a gallon.

Price Drop in 1924

As the end of the heavy selling season of 1924 was reached, the price had gone down to as low as 6 1/4c per gallon. Last week the price was back to 12c. These prices are the prices of the big companies, but those of the small refiners, of which there are hundreds in Oklahoma and Texas, are not so high. A moment ago you will add to the 12c price of last week, 5 1/4c, which is the rate from Oklahoma to Boston, you will see that the wholesale price at Boston would be 17 1/4c, without any addition for losses in transit and without profit to him.

Comparing this with the tank wagon price of 21c of last week, you can see that at least this set of prices is not badly out of line. For there is a little gasoline moving to Boston in this way, the greater part being manufactured at points between oil fields and Boston, and that part of the transportation charges may be allocated to the

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Mostly cloudy; probably with some rain tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight, colder Thursday afternoon and Friday morning. Fresh northwest winds. Friday morning, fresh northwest winds. New England: Light rain tonight and Thursday morning; warmer tonight and much colder Thursday night, moderate to fresh northwest winds, becoming fresh northwest Thursday.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany	30
Atlanta	30
Boston	36
Buffalo	36
Calgary	15
Charleston	35
Chicago	35
Denver	28
Des Moines	30
Eastport	38
Galveston	64
Hatfield	45
Helena	12
Jacksonville	54
Kansas City	31
Los Angeles	44

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday 1:08 p. m. Thursday 1:34 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:59 p. m.

Your Child's Report Card

It takes but reasonable application for any normal child to bring home a good report card. More earnest application can be expected from children when their shoes fit comfortably.

Coward Children's Shoes are ideal for school wear. They are made to fit naturally and easily, supporting arch and ankle and giving plenty of freedom to little toes.

They wear wonderfully well too, only the finest materials being used, and they are more reasonably priced than you would expect of such a good shoe. Fitted at our store, or by mail.

The
**Coward
Shoe**

Sold Nowhere Else

JAMES S. COWARD

270 Greenwich Street, New York (Near Warren Street)

JAPAN SEEKING \$45,000,000 LOAN

(Continued from Page 1)

creasing return of Japanese students who have been studying in the western countries.

Turning to Industry

"With the gradual turn of Japan from an agricultural to an industrial country, the need of power expansion has become paramount. There is likewise today a real desire on the part of the people for more modern facilities. Furthermore, the physical situation is such that steam and water power can be developed readily. There are many rivers whose resources have not begun to be capitalized."

Mr. Wood pointed out that the Japanese had just started to make headway in this work when the earthquake caused a cessation in these activities, and that the Government refused to allow home capital to be used for any projects which did not bear specifically upon reconstruction.

Important indirect benefits, as well as the direct improvement to the industrial situation in the country, are expected to follow such an extensive development program. Among other factors, the emigration problem is viewed as bound up with the industrial prosperity and expansion, so that the increase and betterment of industrial facilities will work to relieve the unemployment, and make life easier, which in turn will reduce the need of emigration.

Resources Equal to Need

It is pointed out that the real cause of the speed with which the power development can come will be the ability to pay for it, the need being outstanding and the resources equal to it. This consideration is held to apply both to the firms accepting the loans and to the people and industrial companies utilizing it. With the balance of expansion and

utilization maintained the possibility of development is considered tremendous.

Other than the announcement from its representative, Mr. Green, who is reported to have said yesterday in Vancouver that preliminary arrangements had been made for the \$45,000,000 loan, Lee, Higginson & Co. is not prepared at this time to add further details. Of the Japanese firms with whom negotiations have been carried on, they being the Toho Hydro-Electric Company, the Ushigawa Hydro-Electric Company and the Daido Electric Company, the latter, a holding firm with numerous steam and electric companies under control, is understood to be the largest.

MALDEN SUBWAY LAW REPEAL IS FAVORED

The legislative committee on street railways and railroads have reported in favor of repealing the law passed several years ago providing for the construction of a subway in Everett and Malden. If the act is not repealed, the trustees of the Boston Elevated road would be required to begin work this year.

The same committee favor granting to the metropolitan planning division until January, 1926, to complete their investigation of improved rapid transit facilities in Everett, Malden, and the possible taking over of the Saugus branch of the Boston & Maine road.

The committee on power and light have reported leave to withdraw the petition of the Worcester Gas Company for authority to do business in several towns adjoining Worcester.

24-CENT "GAS" AT LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25 (Special)—Gasoline went up another cent here Tuesday to 24 cents, a total increase of 7 cents in six weeks.

ELECTRIC OPERATION OF RAIL LINE DECLARED ECONOMICAL

(Continued from Page 1)

the additional investment required to install the former.

For the past two years or more, the St. Paul's management has been making a very careful investigation of this to determine the actual costs of the two forms of operation on the electrified divisions. The investigation has been completed, and the results are shown in a report which has just been published.

Large Savings Shown

The study shows that the management of the St. Paul was far-sighted and fully justified in making the expenditures necessary for the installation of electrical operation.

In only one year, 1921, when the tonnage was abnormally low, has the saving been less than \$1,000,000. For the entire period since electrification was installed, the savings, as of Dec. 31, 1924, have aggregated \$12,400,000. The report also shows that the total additional investment over that required for steam operation amounts to \$15,625,739, so it will be seen that the savings already derived have almost equaled it. These savings were effected after allowing for interest and depreciation on the additional property.

No savings have been credited to electrical operation which are not

Wonderful Meals on
The Legionnaire
A Deluxe Over-night Truck
Lv. Chicago daily 6:30 p. m.
On the Legionnaire the traveler is made to feel at home. Meals famous for their excellence served in spick-and-span, spacious dining car. After dining, the cozy comfort of Observation Pullman or roomy Club Car invites you. A spirit of friendliness always prevails. Journeys never seem long on this "friendly line."

For tickets, reservations, write
A. W. Noyes, Gen'l Pass' Agent
122 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.
BROOKLYN

The Loeser Perfume Shop Announces

FLORAMOR

—An Unforgettable Fragrance

CREATED in Paris especially for Loeser's, sent directly to us, and not to be obtained elsewhere, either here or abroad.

It is a new Perfume, blended from several odors, with an elusive and enchanting fragrance and a peculiar quality of being remembered that sets it apart from other Perfumes and makes it really

—An Unforgettable Fragrance

Floramor
Perfume

98c. \$2.50 \$4

The graceful bottle and the colorful, jewel-like box are designed for and are exclusive with Loeser's also.

Loeser's—Main Floor

INDEPENDENT KURDISH STATE IS DEMANDED BY SHEIK SAID

(Continued from Page 1)

exercise of centralized governmental authority.

Hence in manifestos which he has issued Sheikh Said demands the restoration of the Caliphate and establishment of an independent Kurdish state. His movements are admittedly well organized, and although it is claimed the insurrection has broken out prematurely he is said to be moving at the head of 7000 men. Numerically, this is not a large force, but it may rapidly increase and the Government's difficulties in dealing with the situation are accentuated by the inaccessibility of the mountainous regions as well as their present snowbound condition.

How the Turks will succeed in repressing Said's initiative—drastic measures are sure to be employed—remains to be seen. It is clear, however, that the Kurds, who are alien in race, language, ways and living, will retain their old antagonism to Turkish domination and devotion to politico-religious leadership. British interest naturally mainly concerns the possible repercussions on the question of the Mosul frontier, for the Kurdish tribes form a majority in the northern districts of that vilayet and Iraq must ever wrestle with the complicated problem they undoubtedly present.

FELLOWSHIPS FOUNDED BY SIMON GUGGENHEIM

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25—Incorporation of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, formed for "the advancement of knowledge and appreciation of beauty," is sought in a bill introduced in the Legislature by Courtlandt Nicoll, state senator, and Phelps Phelps, assemblyman, both Republicans, of New York. The measure is designed to provide for the issuance of a special charter to the corporation.

The incorporators of the foundation, as named in the bill, are headed by Simon Guggenheim, formerly Senator from Colorado, who has announced a gift of \$3,000,000 to endow the foundation (fellowships for study abroad. Other incorporators are Olga Hirsch Guggenheim, Francis H. Brownell, Carroll A. Wilson, Charles D. Hilles, Roger W. Straus and Charles Earl.

CRUSADE TO BE WAGED AGAINST STOCK FRAUDS

(Continued from Page 1)

ness is the lack of any regular and permanent machinery for receiving complaints and collecting evidence on a national scale.

If experience has demonstrated anything at all in connection with financial frauds, it has been that merely revamping our laws will not suffice to deter the professional crooked and security salesman. Already our fraud laws are too complex. Our practical experience will indicate to us at once that the only way in which active, universal co-operation can be attained and maintained will be through a definite and permanent national organization directed by a broadly representative committee, conducted by a paid manager.

Willness Dressmakers and Perfumers to the American Aristocracy

Reggy Hoyt, Inc.

16 East 55th Street

"New York's Smartest Establishment" presents—

**Spring Hats
Spring Dresses**

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38th STREET, NEW YORK

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

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The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38th STREET, NEW YORK

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

MISSSES' COATS—SIZES 14 TO 20—THIRD FLOOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1.00 per copy; one year, \$10.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$2.50; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1924.

Fileene

BOSTON

Men's blue serge
two-trouser suits, \$40

A FILENE value, possible only because of a group buying with large stores in other cities with whom we are associated for group buying and the interchange of ideas.

FINAL JUDGING AT DOG SHOW

Barrington Bridegroom for
Another Time Wins "Best
in the Show" Award

All efforts were concentrated today on one last grooming at the Eastern Dog Club show in Mechanics Building to put the dogs in the finest luster of coat and manner of bearing for competition in the special award classes that have waited for judgment on the final day.

Forecast that some of the loudly acclaimed champions of previous shows would have been competition with some of this year's youngsters was seen in the stiff contest that took place between Welwre Barrington Bridegroom, spectacular champion at the important shows in the United States, last year's "best dog in the show" here, and Street-singer, also owned by Homer Gage Jr.

Although Streetsinger was picked up in the streets of London where he was roaming around with a street-singer he showed points which made him an indubitably keen and deserving contestant likely to win the Barrington Bridegroom held on and is "the best in the show" of 1200 dogs in the thirteenth annual show of this club.

A number of special events have been reserved for this last day. Arthur Walden and Chinook, his famous half-bred husky dog, strolled into Boston last night from Wonalancet, N. H., to be on exhibition this afternoon and evening. Miss Caryl Peabody, daughter of Dr. Charles Peabody of Peabody Museum at Harvard, brought Scaramouche, a puppy son of Chinook's, down from Wonalancet yesterday, and tonight at 8 o'clock will receive a cup, awarded for "best type of sled dog" at the Meredith Carnival a fortnight ago.

The cup was offered by the New England Sled Dog Club of which Mr. Walden is the president. Miss Clara Enebuske, also of Cambridge, came along, bringing Scamp "just for fun." Scamp is what his name implies, but for all that he has a lot of friends and both are certain to be the center of much interest throughout the remainder of the show.

Torre Jan Stewer, a sealhyan entered by Clarence C. Stetson of Bangor, Me., was picked as best of breed in his class. Tonight this dog will enter the special championship contest and owners of sealhyans are looking forward to the event. The general impression at the ringside is that the sealhyans that have tended to grow complacent with their multitude of honors had best brush up on all their best points before they meet Torre Jan Stewer. Mr. Stetson is secretary to Herbert Hoover.

Bellhaven Braveheart, best of breed in the collie class, owned by Mrs. Florence D. Ilich of Redbanks, N. J., is likely to compel a similar attention tonight when the final championships are judged.

Other winners which have chalked their mark into high places and whose final right to retaining them in the special classes will be decided tonight, are Scoo Sine, owned by Charles W. Chase; Peter's Coue, French bulldog owned by W. H. Young; Ch. Geelong Defiance, airedale owned by S. M. Stewart; Ch. Landow Sunnyside, whippet owned by B. F. Lewis; Peter the Great 3d., great dane owned by J. Stelbacher; Kilvara Wildflower, Irish terrier owned by J. J. O'Callaghan; Ch. Tensers Grenadier, old English sheepdog owned by the Greenacre Kennels; Li of Shantung, pekinese owned by Mrs. Hattie and Miss Ethel E. Anderson; Ch. Midkiff Miracle, Man of War spaniel owned by W. T. Payne; Moshola Billy Ross, Boston terrier owned by Mrs. M. C. McGlone; Radiant Eastney the Gem, pomeranian from the Radiant Kennels, and Ranser, foxhound, owned by M. McKinley.

**B. & M. PLEA
HAS A HEARING**

(Continued from Page 1)

were 3,705,000,000 or 41 per cent more than in 1914.

The increase of 18 per cent in the ton miles for 1923 compared with 1914 was handled with 18 per cent loss freight train miles. In other words the train load increased 43 per cent during this period as against 40 per cent for all railroads.

The rates in effect have in general been those applying throughout the eastern territory, so that industry located within New England has been able to compete with the markets within the territory named.

If the Boston & Maine Railroad is to continue to perform service at rates that will permit the New England merchant and manufacturer to compete with industries located in the middle west and the south, it must be made a going concern. Unless it is permitted to earn a reasonable return on its investment it will not be possible to go on furnishing the new capital necessary to add to the plant.

If the Boston & Maine were able to earn a return of 5 per cent—the rate currently established as fair by the Interstate Commerce Commission—upon even its conservative investment account, this return would pay all fixed charges, dividends, and provide a substantial amount for surplus or improvements to the property.

Homer Loring Explains

Homer Loring, chairman of the board of directors of the Boston & Maine, in his testimony said in part:

A railroad has no hidden sources of income. It secures practically its entire income from freight and passengers. There is no escape from the conclusion that money lost operating poor branches must be made up by collecting more than otherwise would be required in passenger fares and in freight charges on coal, flour, lumber, food, clothing, and the other necessities which the public must buy. The traveling public requires adequate passenger service at reasonable fares. To successfully meet competition, New England industries must have prompt service and favorable freight rates.

An analysis of the freight traffic of the Boston & Maine Railroad shows that 42 per cent of the mileage handles only 3 per cent of the freight traffic. In other words, almost half of the road is operated at a loss. What other business would attempt to continue operating one-half of its plant under such conditions? So far, the road has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to abandon 182 miles which are responsible for a direct annual loss of \$500,000. These 182 miles are less than 20 per cent of the total unprofitable mileage. The Boston & Maine has done its full duty in continuing to operate those losing branches until a new method of transportation, motor vehicles, has arrived. The railroad does not intend to abandon the communities on these branch lines but proposes to give freight and passenger service never justified by auto bus and auto truck."

Conditions Reviewed

Dwight S. Brigham, assistant to the president of the Boston & Maine, reviewed the conditions which brought about this development. He pointed out that while branch line expenses have been increasing revenues have been reduced by the growth of automobile traffic and the rapid improvement of the highways. He stated that there would be some inconveniences but that in most cases they will not be serious and can be met by a readjustment of transportation methods.

The hearing will continue in Boston tomorrow. It will be transferred to Concord, N. H., Friday and Saturday for the consideration of similar proposals on lines in New Hampshire.

**PRIMARY LAW REPEAL
INITIATED IN MAINE**

Petitions Bearing 12,000 Signatures Are Filed

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 25.—The present Legislature must repeal the present direct primary law for the nomination of candidates or submit a repealing act to the voters. This situation is brought about by the filing at the Department of State late yesterday afternoon petitions initiating a repealing act. These petitions bear the signatures of 12,000 voters of the State as is required under the initiative and referendum amendment to the Constitution.

Under the provisions of the Constitution the Legislature must enact without change the measure which this petition would initiate or send it to the people for a referendum vote. The Legislature also must submit at the same time to the voters a modified repealing measure, or several of them. The petition requests that if the Legislature fails to pass the repealing act as prayed for the referendum on the matter should be held this year.

**STONE & WEBSTER, INC.,
SUIT IS DISMISSED**

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—The Government's suit against Stone & Webster, Inc., of Boston to recover \$3,000,000 damages demanded for alleged waste, delay and incompetence in the construction of Camp Travis at San Antonio, Tex., was dismissed in United States Circuit Court of Appeals today.

FRATERNITIES DEFENDED

College fraternities were characterized as an agency of great value in the American educational system and an aid alike to the college and the college president by Dr. John C. Cousins, president of Tufts College, at the Harvard conference which closed the New England conference of Delta Upsilon last night. Edward Terhune, Tufts '17, presided.

**How to Avoid "Rings" in
Removing Grease Spots**

1. Place a clean cloth or blotter under the Grease Spot. (This is to carry away the Grease as it runs through the fabric after it is dissolved by the Carbona.)
2. Saturate a clean cloth with Carbona, using a steady, gentle, and gentle stroke, and forth with a sweeping motion as illustrated—never rub in circles. Rub your hand at the end of each stroke after passing the edge of the spot. (This blends the edges of the spot cleaned with the rest of the fabric and prevents a "ring.")
3. Rub gently as it is the Carbona that cleans, not the rubbing.

CARBONA
Cleaning Fluid
REMOVES GREASE SPOTS
Without Injury to Fabric or Color
25c 50c 75c 1.00 per Bottle at all Drug Stores

Chinook—Genial, Powerful, Gentlemanly

Famous Half-Breed Eskimo Dog and His Master, Arthur Walden of Wonalancet, N. H.

Chinook, Famous Husky, Visits
Eastern Dog Club's Exposition

On Arrival With His Master, Arthur Walden of Wonalancet, N. H., He Casually Accepts Taxicab Ride, Hotel Service, and Crowd's Praise

In the deep dusk of late evening at the North Station last night a half-bred Eskimo dog, Chinook, whose grandfather carried Peary to the North Pole, came into Boston and received a welcome that many public men might be proud to have. The station was almost deserted. Outside the Elevated roared at the curve. There was the hiss of escaping steam among engines and the clangor of the express trucks.

When the long train from upper New England slowed gently to a stop, Walden and Chinook, N. H., stepped casually from the first coach, not even expecting to be met by friends, the dim lights of the train shed barely glanced on the pale gold of Chinook's majestic bulk in the gloom, when from all directions there were joyful cries, "Hi—there's Chinook!"

"Why, there's that great old dog from up country!" "Oh, yes—there's the dog they showed in the news weeklies!" "Hey, there, Chinook, attaboy Chinook!"

Chinook took it all placidly as becomes a great gentleman. The chain attached to his collar was a mere polite gesture to custom. His tawny plume curled gracefully over his lean back. From side to side his great head moved gently, searching for the people who crowded in about him, poking a velvet muzzle into a man's hand, leaning close for an instant to a woman speaking to him softly.

Other passengers, crowding from the train stopped, set down their baggage and stared and talked among themselves of the great dog's reputation.

Quiet and Courteous

They broke off in the midst of their inquiries about his gentleness as they looked into his deep amber eyes. There was no barking and no growling in an unmannerly way at the leash. He stood quietly as any gentleman should, while his master visited with strangers and acquaintances alike.

Then his party got into a taxicab for the swift ride to an uptown hotel. The front window was open. Chinook is accustomed to the quiet reaches of an almost completely isolated back country, where there are few motors, no trolleys, no Elevated, no brilliant arc lights. He stared with interest from the window, resting his fine muzzle, flecked with gray, on the window ledge.

He behaved though as if he rode in taxi cabs every day. When the hotel was reached he stepped out decorously, contracted himself a shade to get through the revolving door. They don't have those in the country either but that's one of Chinook's fine characteristics, steady gracious flexibility in whatever conditions his master sees fit to place him.

In the lobby there was some delay. A reservation had been made for Mr. Walden and Chinook. Chinook's size, however, had not been considered. Chinook searched the faces of intent house managers, the captain of bellhops, various attendants. Chinook could be very down stairs to spend the night in the basement, people hazarded. He would be well taken care of. A murmur of negation ran through the crowd like a little wind through a field of wheat.

A Fine Gentleman

Chinook measured his calm length on the brilliant crimson and sapphire and faded gold of the rug to await the outcome. His eyes closed and he rested. Some reasonable decision would be made. He would be comfortably taken care of. Past experience had taught him to be sure of that. Finally the resident manager was called. He came forward and looked once at Chinook. "Why, we wouldn't think of sending him down stairs," he said, and made a sign to the room clerk. Chinook's fame had again preceded him.

Chinook rose, shook himself, looked eagerly about, rubbed his head against Mr. Walden's hand. And so going away to the elevator, Chinook became a preferred guest.

This morning he went out for his breakfast as a gentleman should. He stalked through the lobby for a bit afterward and thrust up his head gently, courteously, to hands outstretched to touch him. Still there

was no barking. He is a great powerful creature, weighing just under 100 pounds, who can draw a heavy load of wood or freight at 10 miles an hour, mile after mile over unbroken country at the head of a string of sled dogs, and he is as fresh at the end of the trip as he was at the beginning.

Chinook has been photographed by hundreds of people from all over the country, people proud to remain his friend and whose like, Mr. Walden says, can almost certainly never be found again. Strict disciplinarian with his sons and daughters, he is an admirable companion and friend, and genial.

**RATE MAKING
IS EXPLAINED**

(Continued from Page 1)

at a very small additional cost, he said.

Individual cases seemed to be radical increases could be avoided by taking classes of service suited to the subscriber's needs. By a little study of the new schedule they could adjust their service to the telephone stations.

During his discussion of some of the fundamentals of rate making the witness cited some truisms as conceived by the telephone man. Rates, he said, are based primarily on the value of service to the patron and there are in a given area the more the service is worth and the more the patron should pay.

Properly Higher

Business rates, he declared, are properly higher than residence rates because this type of service involves financial transactions generally held to be of more importance than social interest. Moreover, he continued, the business subscriber is vitally interested in the number of residence phones, the value of the service to the business man increasing as residence telephones increase.

Mr. Whitney presented a chart showing how the growth of telephone stations in Massachusetts had increased the increase in population. This exhibit revealed that in the metropolitan district during the 14-year period from 1910 to 1924 population had increased about 23 per cent and the telephone stations over 200 per cent. The chart indicated that growth in telephone stations bears no direct relation to growth in population.

The witness also pointed out that there were great variations in telephone growth within exchange areas of approximately the same size. Taking Lynn and Lowell as an example it was shown that during this period the former showed an increase of 2000 telephones over the latter. Milford and Amherst and Saugus and Winchendon were similarly compared.

Previous to Mr. Whitney's testimony, George K. Manson, chief engineer of the New England Telephone Company was recalled to present figures concerning telephone instruments lost and stolen for which the New England Telephone Company paid the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The total amount for 1924, the witness said, was the comparatively small sum of \$715.50.

**GOVERNOR FILLS
TWO GUDJESHIPS**

Governor Fuller appointed Ralph S. Spooner of Springfield as Special Justice of the Springfield District Court, vice Malley resigned. Mr. Spooner is a graduate of Harvard University and Harvard Law School, and practices in the city of Springfield.

The Governor also appointed Charles E. Sawyer of Haverhill as Special Justice of the Central District Court of Northern Essex to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward R. Hale, recently appointed, United States Assistant Attorney.

**SCHOOL VACCINE
BILLS DEFERRED**

Committee Reports Leave to
Withdraw on Measures
of Opposing Intent

Leave to withdraw was reported today by the joint legislative committee on public health on the bill petitioned for by Dr. F. Mason Padelford, president of the Massachusetts Medical Liberty League, for a law to permit children to attend public or private schools without being vaccinated provided their parents or guardians wrote to the school superintendents that they opposed vaccination. The bill further provided that in case of epidemic the unvaccinated children should not attend the schools.

Leave to withdraw was also reported on the bill petitioned for by Dr. Samuel B. Woodward which provided that compulsory vaccination be extended to the children attending private as well as public schools.

Similar Previous Action

This is at least the third year that this method of disposing of these two measures presented by the same petitioners has been employed by the committee on public health at the State House. The hearing this year was in the Gardner Auditorium some two weeks since and more than 200 citizens were heard by the committee which took the question under advisement.

In commenting on the action Henry D. Nunn, director and general counsel, Medical Liberty League, Inc., said:

The prompt action of the Committee on Public Health in reporting "leave to withdraw" on Dr. Woodward's bill to extend vaccination to the private schools and to make vaccination regulations in all schools more drastic, must be construed as an indication of the increasing influence of the opposing forces.

Personnel of Committee

That the committee should have met on a similar date to Dr. Padelford's bill, intended to mitigate the business man's vaccination law, was to have been expected in view of the fact that the committee had among its members two physicians, a veterinarian, two hospital trustees and three druggists, all of whom are understood to favor compulsory vaccination.

The forces behind Dr. Woodward's bill included the State Department of Health and the Massachusetts Medical Society. To assist Dr. Woodward in presenting his case, there was at the hearing a great array of official notables, including Dr. C. C. Pierce of the United States Public Health Service and regional medical officers of the Public Health Service for the Chicago district.

The outlook for the ultimate success of the movement to humanize our vaccination laws, is favorable, concluded Mr. Nunn.

RAIL BUSSES APPROVED

The legislative committee on Railroads today voted to report a bill authorizing railroad companies to engage in the business of transporting persons and freight by motor vehicles, provided that the department of public utilities deems this to be necessary for public convenience and necessity.

B. U. LEADER CHOSEN

Albert W. Richards of West Hartford, Conn., has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, the student governing body at Boston University College of Business Administration.

Chinook—Genial, Powerful, Gentlemanly

Famous Half-Breed Eskimo Dog and His Master, Arthur Walden of Wonalancet, N. H.

Chinook, Famous Husky, Visits
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He behaved though as if he rode in taxi cabs every day. When the hotel was reached he stepped out decorously, contracted himself a shade to get through the revolving door. They don't have those in the country either but that's one of Chinook's fine characteristics, steady gracious flexibility in whatever conditions his master sees fit to place him.

A Fine Gentleman

Chinook measured his calm length on the brilliant crimson and sapphire and faded gold of the rug to await the outcome. His eyes closed and he rested. Some reasonable decision would be made. He would be comfortably taken care of. Past experience had taught him to be sure of that. Finally the resident manager was called. He came forward and looked once at Chinook. "Why, we wouldn't think of sending him down stairs," he said, and made a sign to the room clerk. Chinook's fame had again preceded him.

Chinook rose, shook himself, looked eagerly about, rubbed his head against Mr. Walden's hand. And so going away to the elevator, Chinook became a preferred guest.

This morning he went out for his breakfast as a gentleman should. He stalked through the lobby for a bit afterward and thrust up his head gently, courteously, to hands outstretched to touch him. Still there

was no barking. He is a great powerful creature, weighing just under 100 pounds, who can draw a heavy load of wood or freight at 10 miles an hour, mile after mile over unbroken country at the head of a string of sled dogs, and he is as fresh at the end of the trip as he was at the beginning.

Chinook has been photographed by hundreds of people from all over the country, people proud to remain his friend and whose like, Mr. Walden says, can almost certainly never be found again. Strict disciplinarian with his sons and daughters, he is an admirable companion and friend, and genial.

**RATE MAKING
IS EXPLAINED**

(Continued from Page 1)

at a very small additional cost, he said.

Individual cases seemed to be radical increases could be avoided by taking classes of service suited to the subscriber's needs. By a little study of the new schedule they could adjust their service to the telephone stations.

During his discussion of some of the fundamentals of rate making the witness cited some truisms as conceived by the telephone man. Rates, he said, are based primarily on the value of service to the patron and there are in a given area the more the service is worth and the more the patron should pay.

Properly Higher

Business rates, he declared, are properly higher than residence rates because this type of service involves financial transactions generally held to be of more importance than social interest. Moreover, he continued, the business subscriber is vitally interested in the number of residence phones, the value of the service to the business man increasing as residence telephones increase.

Mr. Whitney presented a chart showing how the growth of telephone stations in Massachusetts had increased the increase in population. This exhibit revealed that in the metropolitan district during the 14-year period from 1910 to 1924 population had increased about 23 per cent and the telephone stations over 200 per cent. The chart indicated that growth in telephone stations bears no direct relation to growth in population.

The witness also pointed out that there were great variations in telephone growth within exchange areas of approximately the same size. Taking Lynn and Lowell as an example it was shown that during this period the former showed an increase of 2000 telephones over the latter. Milford and Amherst and Saugus and Winchendon were similarly compared.

Previous to Mr. Whitney's testimony, George K. Manson, chief engineer of the New England Telephone Company was recalled to present figures concerning telephone instruments lost and stolen for which the New England Telephone Company paid the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The total amount for 1924, the witness said, was the comparatively small sum of \$715.50.

**GOVERNOR FILLS
TWO GUDJESHIPS**

Governor Fuller appointed Ralph S. Spooner of Springfield as Special Justice of the Springfield District Court, vice Malley resigned. Mr. Spooner is a graduate of Harvard University and Harvard Law School, and practices in the city of Springfield.

The Governor also appointed Charles E. Sawyer of Haverhill as Special Justice of the Central District Court of Northern Essex to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward R. Hale, recently appointed, United States Assistant Attorney.

**SCHOOL VACCINE
BILLS DEFERRED**

Committee Reports Leave to
Withdraw on Measures
of Opposing Intent

Leave to withdraw was reported today by the joint legislative committee on public health on the bill petitioned for by Dr. F. Mason Padelford, president of the Massachusetts Medical Liberty League, for a law to permit children to attend public or private schools without being vaccinated provided their parents or guardians wrote to the school superintendents that they opposed vaccination. The bill further provided that in case of epidemic the unvaccinated children should not attend the schools.

Leave to withdraw was also reported on the bill petitioned for by Dr. Samuel B. Woodward which provided that compulsory vaccination be extended to the children attending private as well as public schools.

Similar Previous Action

This is at least the third year that this method of disposing of these two measures presented by the same petitioners has been employed by the committee on public health at the State House. The hearing this year was in the Gardner Auditorium some two weeks since and more than 200 citizens were heard by the committee which took the question under advisement.

In commenting on the action Henry D. Nunn, director and general counsel, Medical Liberty League, Inc., said:

The prompt action of the Committee on Public Health in reporting "leave to withdraw" on Dr. Woodward's bill to extend vaccination to the private schools and to make vaccination regulations in all schools more drastic, must be construed as an indication of the increasing influence of the opposing forces.

Personnel of Committee

That the committee should have met on a similar date to Dr. Padelford's bill, intended to mitigate the business man's vaccination law, was to have been expected in view of the fact that the committee had among its members two physicians, a veterinarian, two hospital trustees and three druggists, all of whom are understood to favor compulsory vaccination.

The forces behind Dr. Woodward's bill included the State Department of Health and the Massachusetts Medical Society. To assist Dr. Woodward in presenting his case, there was at the hearing a great array of official notables, including Dr. C. C. Pierce of the United States Public Health Service and regional medical officers of the Public Health Service for the Chicago district.

The outlook for the ultimate success of the movement to humanize our vaccination laws, is favorable, concluded Mr. Nunn.

RAIL BUSSES APPROVED

The legislative committee on Railroads today voted to report a bill authorizing railroad companies to engage in the business of transporting persons and freight by motor vehicles, provided that the department of public utilities deems this to be necessary for public convenience and necessity.

B. U. LEADER CHOSEN

Albert W. Richards of West Hartford, Conn., has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, the student governing body at Boston University College of Business Administration.

**LABOR OPPOSES
LEGION MEASURE**

The bill of the American Legion, to require the Boston Elevated Railway Company to give preference to veterans and to citizens, met with opposition from organized labor today before the committee on Labor and Industry.

The case for the Legion was presented by Leo M. Harlow, department commander. Mr. Harlow said that the bill is merely an extension of the present law, which provides that preference shall be given to citizens in public work. "The bill provides," he said, "that when there is a reduction of employees, the aliens shall be discharged or suspended before the citizens and veterans."

H. Ware Barnum, general counsel for the trustees of the Elevated, while not opposing the bill, said he would give the committee "some facts, from which they could draw their own conclusions." Mr. Barnum said that the bill would have a serious effect on the relations between the 6500 employees of the company and the trustees, because the employees are all members of unions which have an agreement with the company.

As a matter of fact, said Mr. Barnum, "the trustees, in hiring new men have tried to follow the policy of giving preference to veterans, where the man applying for the position were equal in other respects. One of the questions in our application blanks is, 'Have you served in the military or naval service of the United States?'"

ROCK ISLAND

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific has ordered 1600 freight cars of various types from Armour Car & Foundry Co.

**POSTAL BILL REPORT
ADOPTED BY HOUSE**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The conference report on the postal pay and rate increase bill was adopted today by the House.

Senate concurrence is necessary before the measure can go to the President.

As revamped by the conferees, the bill is estimated to raise about \$60,000,000 in revenue annually to offset in part an outgo of \$68,000,000 in increased salaries.

Representative Bell, Democrat, Georgia, one of the House conferees, sought to have the proposal recommended to conference with instructions to the House managers to reduce the 2-cent service charge on parcel/post packages to 1 cent. His motion was rejected, 55 to 236.

The House then adopted the conference report by the overwhelming vote of 370 to 8.

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Opposition Rapidly Growing to Discrimination in Teachers' Salary Schedules

WINNETKA BOOK LIST OUTLINED AT CINCINNATI

Self-Grading System of Reading Explained Before Research Group

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 25 (Special).—The Carnegie Corporation, through the American Library Association, has made a grant to the research department of the Winnetka public schools, for the preparation of a list of books for children to be graded on the basis of statistical investigation, including only such books as competent authorities consider of satisfactory literary quality.

The method of being followed in compiling the list was described by Carleton W. Washburne, superintendent of Winnetka schools, this afternoon, before the Educational Research Association. He said in part:

About 40 different schools and school systems, representing rural, village, and metropolitan districts, are co-operating in the investigation. These schools are furnished with the paragraph-meaning section of the "Stanford achievement test." All of the 20,000 to 30,000 children who are included in the experiment will have their reading ability measured by this test.

Each child is furnished with a ballot on which his reading test score, age, school, grade, and sex are recorded. On this ballot he enters the title, author, and publisher of the book and places a cross before one of the following captions: "One of the best books I ever read—A good book, I like it—Not so very interesting—I don't like it." Similarly he marks out of the four following captions: "Too easy—Just about right—A little hard—Too hard."

Reading Ability Determined. These ballots are all sent in to the Winnetka research office, where all ballots bearing on a single book are combined. From these ballots the research office determines the reading ability which appears to be necessary to result in enjoyment of the book and the reading of it without great difficulty.

Each child writes a brief statement as to what it is which he likes or dislikes about the book. The most enlightening of these comments will be used in annotating the final graded book list.

The work already done by the American Library Association in the preparation of its "booklist" will be made use of in selecting books of quality. Any books which have not been thoroughly reviewed by the American Library Association's children's book experts will be referred to a special committee for evaluation from the standpoint of literary merit and general utility.

No book will be graded on fewer than 40 to 50 ballots. Some 300,000 ballots have been distributed, and it is hoped that by September, 1925, it will be possible to publish an accurate list of books for children, ranging from 500 to 1000 books for children.

Determining Objectives. The inability of teachers and supervisors to distinguish between geographical facts of importance and those which are of local or trivial interest is responsible for the greatest difficulties in supervision, declared W. J. Osburn, director of educational measurements of the Wisconsin state education department.

The conventional method of determining objectives for our school subjects is being gradually abandoned and a new technique of curriculum building is being formed," said Prof. Raleigh Schorling, president, National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.

MISSION OF SCHOOL TO BUILD CHARACTER IS PARLEY THEME

National Council of Education Hears Berkeley (Calif.) Superintendent's Outline of Teaching Technique to Obtain Greatest Ethical Training

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 25 (Special).—The development of character through education was one of the interesting discussions today before the National Council of Education, H. B. Wilson, superintendent of Berkeley, in Berkeley, Calif., set forth concisely the opportunities of the classroom and the essentials of its technique, in order that the largest ethical training results may be obtained.

He said that if the work of the classroom is to result in upbuilding moral character, it should (1) be meaningful, significant and purposeful at the time pupils are engaged in doing it; (2) be socially valuable, valuable in equipping the pupils for doing successfully any legitimate thing which they may undertake at any time, either as children or adults; (3) be so carried forward that it appeals to the whole child, not just to his intellect or any single ability or quality; (4) secure thoroughness of mastery and integrity of effort on the part of each child; (5) constitute an on-going, developing, interesting process of growth.

Responsibilities Realized. In discussing each of these characteristics of effective classroom work, Mr. Wilson emphasized that all efforts of the classroom take place in a social situation. "The pupils work together under the guidance, leadership and inspiration of the teacher. In a social situation of this sort, children develop a definite feeling for their responsibilities, begin to realize how important it is that each should carry his duties thoroughly and honestly, and actually carry into effect the discharge of their responsibilities."

"It is only as children realize the difference between the moral and the immoral and respond from the standpoint of right to the doing of the right thing, that growth in ethical character takes place. Intellectual discussion about what is

right, without opportunities and responsibilities for carrying into effect the conclusions reached, is of little value in establishing ideals and purposes and in forming character determinations always to act in harmony with the highest and best conceptions of duty."

There has been put into the hands of the people of the world a mighty agency for the dissemination of information, said L. N. Hines, president of the Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind.

"Most modern education comes through the eye," he continued. "What is seen may not be so readily forgotten as that which is heard. We face the question as to how we shall best use in the school the wealth of material that natural science has given us."

"Whether we like it or not, the commercial movie contributes much toward the education of millions of children. The movie house has its own methods and materials, the whole system being based on what will bring revenue at the box office. School people can do little with the situation other than to educate the parents as to what their children should see in the movie house. The morals and manners of our children, to unnumbered millions, are tinged by what they see in the commercial film."

"Every teacher of every subject, in every school, can make some use of visual education material. They can illustrate in some way any lesson in any subject. This is especially true of the still picture material. The cost of films has greatly hindered progress in the manufacture and use of moving pictures for the schoolroom, but, doubtless, a way will be found to make available for every schoolroom still and moving pictures."

Definite Criteria. The selection of what we want children to know should not rest on the whim of an author, but on the basis of definite criteria. At least five criteria will prove helpful in the selection of what mathematics should be taught in grades seven, eight, and nine. These are:

(1) A summary of the elements for which some kind of a positive case can now be made by employing one or more of the objective studies in the selection of what mathematics should be taught in grades seven, eight, and nine. About 30 studies have been made in this field.

(2) Practice as determined by an inventory of a selected set of courses of study.

(3) The outline of topics as given in the report of the National Committee on Mathematical Requirements.

(4) An inventory of the content of seven series of mathematics texts written for the junior high school grades. (5) A highly selected jury of five educators, especially interested in the junior high school and five leaders in the teaching of junior high school mathematics.

Before the publication of teaching materials they must have a careful and an extensive classroom trial under many different types of school conditions. Moreover, there must be a system of records kept and tests administered in an effort to measure the effectiveness of proposed materials.

SILENT READING IS CALLED BETTER THAN ORAL WORK

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 25 (Special).—Many pupils are falling because of their inability to get through from a printed page, C. R. Stone of San Diego, Calif., told the Department of Elementary School Principals this afternoon in a plea for silent reading as a better medium of teaching than oral reading.

The most satisfactory results in developing ability to read can not be obtained by the oral method alone, he said, adding:

"By the use of modern methods and materials, our primary grades today accomplish more in one year in teaching children to read than formerly was accomplished in two or three years. The middle and upper grades have followed the traditional stereotyped oral-reading method, with the result that a large percentage of the girls and boys have not attained the reading ability which their studies in the higher grades demand."

"Many elementary schools are crowding their shelves with so-called supplementary texts to an extent far beyond any practical use. A certain number of basal texts, National Red Cross, Washington, D. C., many supplementary books receive but brief attention from any one pupil or group of pupils, according to the method."

Such books are brought into the school, they should be sent to some central point, as the library, where they may be analyzed, listed, advertised and circulated, with a view to making them do more effectively their part in the education of the children."

"In large school systems, the miscellaneous book accumulations, the free textbooks, and the supplementary readers total hundreds of thousands of volumes. In the largest cities in the United States the million mark is topped once, and even two millions are reached. Such numbers of books cannot possibly be used to the best advantage unless they are classified and handled systematically with a view to securing continuous circulation."

The financial resources of the consolidated district should be large enough to provide without excessive burdens.

A modern school building with laboratories, library, gymnasium, shops, and a ground providing place for play and athletics.

A competent faculty, consisting of an experienced superintendent and trained high and grade school teachers.

Sufficient equipment and supplies to make good work possible.

A transportation system which brings the pupils safely, comfortably and quickly to and from school.

County Unit Plan. The county unit plan as adopted in Louisiana some years ago has proved a success beyond what its strongest proponents in the beginning claimed. It, asserted E. S. Richardson of Minden, La., superintendent of Webster Parish schools and chairman of the county superintendents' division of the department of superintendence.

Mr. Richardson has the distinction of being the head of the schools of the parish in Louisiana which recently won four of the six major prizes awarded at the annual State school conference.

Influence of the Movies. "Most modern education comes through the eye," he continued. "What is seen may not be so readily forgotten as that which is heard. We face the question as to how we shall best use in the school the wealth of material that natural science has given us."

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Adjusting School's Term to Farm Work Is Decried

Department of Rural Education Survey Indicates Compromises Should Not Be Tolerated

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 25 (Special).—The committee on rural school attendance, reporting today to the Department of Rural Education through its chairman, Adelaide M. Ayer, New York City, found that rural child labor has a serious effect on school attendance and, consequently, on school work.

In order to reduce the amount of nonattendance, Mrs. Ayer told the department, an attempt has been made in many places to adjust the school term to accommodate rural industries. Such compromises, she said, have had damaging effects on children's education, and should be strongly condemned.

The committee on the study of rural school attendance was appointed in February, 1922, by the Department of Rural Education. The work of this committee was confined to the following phases of rural school attendance: (1) What the attendance in rural schools of the United States actually is; how attendance differs in one-teacher, two-teacher, and consolidated schools; and a comparison of attendance in long and short-term schools. (2) The effect of attendance on school work and the amount of loss in actual school achievement, if any, a given amount of absence causes. (3) The effect of rural child labor on school attendance.

The medium number of days of actual attendance of the 72,120 pupils studied was 151.7. Half of the children attended school less than 7 1/2 months, over one-fourth less than five months, and 13 per cent less than three months.

Attendance Medians. Comparing rural schools of different types, it was found that the median attendance was as follows: 139.6 days in one-teacher schools, 148.8 days in two-teacher schools, 153.3 days in village schools, 144.9 days in consolidated schools. The attendance was decidedly better in long-term than in short-term schools.

Record of achievement tests in three school subjects of 804 children studied showed that school work deteriorated as attendance fell off. Pupils with less than 150 days of schooling were on an average over a year and a half below the grade norm in reading and spelling, but only four months retarded in arithmetic.

Consolidation as a means of providing educational opportunities for the rural child comparable with those offered the city child was urged by George A. Selke, rural school specialist of the University of Wisconsin. He said that the consolidated school must be a modern school, and that the consolidated district should include sufficient population and adequate public school facilities, with adequate human and financial resources. He summed up the "human resources" as:

1. Enough pupils to make feasible the establishment of a complete 12-year course, full secondary educational facilities beyond a well-graded elementary school. The high school should be self-sufficient, economical as well as efficient and able to make the instruction given to provide enriched social experiences.

2. Enough pupils to develop a community consciousness and pride in the school, which no local public enterprise can succeed.

3. Sufficient resources of the consolidated district should be large enough to provide without excessive burdens.

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Consolidation as a means of providing educational opportunities for the rural child comparable with those offered the city child was urged by George A. Selke, rural school specialist of the University of Wisconsin. He said that the consolidated school must be a modern school, and that the consolidated district should include sufficient population and adequate public school facilities, with adequate human and financial resources. He summed up the "human resources" as:

1. Enough pupils to make feasible the establishment of a complete 12-year course, full secondary educational facilities beyond a well-graded elementary school. The high school should be self-sufficient, economical as well as efficient and able to make the instruction given to provide enriched social experiences.

2. Enough pupils to develop a community consciousness and pride in the school, which no local public enterprise can succeed.

3. Sufficient resources of the consolidated district should be large enough to provide without excessive burdens.

A modern school building with laboratories, library, gymnasium, shops, and a ground providing place for play and athletics.

A competent faculty, consisting of an experienced superintendent and trained high and grade school teachers.

Sufficient equipment and supplies to make good work possible.

A transportation system which brings the pupils safely, comfortably and quickly to and from school.

County Unit Plan. The county unit plan as adopted in Louisiana some years ago has proved a success beyond what its strongest proponents in the beginning claimed. It, asserted E. S. Richardson of Minden, La., superintendent of Webster Parish schools and chairman of the county superintendents' division of the department of superintendence.

Mr. Richardson has the distinction of being the head of the schools of the parish in Louisiana which recently won four of the six major prizes awarded at the annual State school conference.

Influence of the Movies. "Most modern education comes through the eye," he continued. "What is seen may not be so readily forgotten as that which is heard. We face the question as to how we shall best use in the school the wealth of material that natural science has given us."

"Whether we like it or not, the commercial movie contributes much toward the education of millions of children. The movie house has its own methods and materials, the whole system being based on what will bring revenue at the box office. School people can do little with the situation other than to educate the parents as to what their children should see in the movie house. The morals and manners of our children, to unnumbered millions, are tinged by what they see in the commercial film."

"Every teacher of every subject, in every school, can make some use of visual education material. They can illustrate in some way any lesson in any subject. This is especially true of the still picture material. The cost of films has greatly hindered progress in the manufacture and use of moving pictures for the schoolroom, but, doubtless, a way will be found to make available for every schoolroom still and moving pictures."

It is only as children realize the difference between the moral and the immoral and respond from the standpoint of right to the doing of the right thing, that growth in ethical character takes place. Intellectual discussion about what is

right, without opportunities and responsibilities for carrying into effect the conclusions reached, is of little value in establishing ideals and purposes and in forming character determinations always to act in harmony with the highest and best conceptions of duty."

There has been put into the hands of the people of the world a mighty agency for the dissemination of information, said L. N. Hines, president of the Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind.

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Adjusting School's Term to Farm Work Is Decried

Department of Rural Education Survey Indicates Compromises Should Not Be Tolerated

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 25 (Special).—The committee on rural school attendance, reporting today to the Department of Rural Education through its chairman, Adelaide M. Ayer, New York City, found that rural child labor has a serious effect on school attendance and, consequently, on school work.

In order to reduce the amount of nonattendance, Mrs. Ayer told the department, an attempt has been made in many places to adjust the school term to accommodate rural industries. Such compromises, she said, have had damaging effects on children's education, and should be strongly condemned.

The committee on the study of rural school attendance was appointed in February, 1922, by the Department of Rural Education. The work of this committee was confined to the following phases of rural school attendance: (1) What the attendance in rural schools of the United States actually is; how attendance differs in one-teacher, two-teacher, and consolidated schools; and a comparison of attendance in long and short-term schools. (2) The effect of attendance on school work and the amount of loss in actual school achievement, if any, a given amount of absence causes. (3) The effect of rural child labor on school attendance.

The medium number of days of actual attendance of the 72,120 pupils studied was 151.7. Half of the children attended school less than 7 1/2 months, over one-fourth less than five months, and 13 per cent less than three months.

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PROF. CLIFFORD H. MOORE TO BE NEW DEAN OF HARVARD

Resignation of LeBaron Russell Briggs From the Office
Followed by Announcement of Appointment
of Member of Present Faculty

Clifford Herschel Moore, Harvard '89, who for the past 27 years has been teaching Latin at the Cambridge institution, will be the next dean of the Harvard faculty of arts and sciences, succeeding LeBaron Russell Briggs, whose retirement in June has just been announced. Dr. Briggs first joined the Harvard faculty 49 years ago and has been dean for the past quarter century. In his own words, he has "been teaching long enough."

In retiring from active work Dr. Briggs also relinquishes the Boylston professorship of rhetoric and oratory which he has held since 1904, and which now passes to Charles Townsend Copeland, Harvard '82, who has been elevated to a full professorship.

Professor Moore, the new dean, is chairman of the committee on instruction and teacher of the classics. He is a native of Sudbury, Mass., and received his degree of A. B. from Harvard in 1889. He also holds the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Munich, 1897, and Litt.D. from the University of Chicago, 1914. He is the author of many books on the classics.

Native of Calais, Me.
Professor Copeland is a native of Calais, Me., and was graduated from Harvard in 1882. He received the degree of Litt. D. from Bowdoin College in 1920. He was lecturer on English literature from 1893 to 1910, assistant professor of English from 1910 to 1917 and associate professor since Sept. 1, 1917. He is the author of many books, and one of the popular members of the faculty at Harvard.

Commenting on the retirement of Dr. Briggs, Henry W. Slocum, a member of the board of overseers, said: "Dean Briggs is entitled to his recognition by his long service. He is the dearest old man ever connected with the university."

A similar tribute was paid the dean by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, who,



"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Chicago, Ill.

Special Correspondence

THIS little story began one spring when a family had moved to its lakeshore home among the northern hills where they passed the season from April until late fall. One day a red fawn was seen slowly and cautiously approaching the larger cottage. Its investigations that day being undisturbed it returned on succeeding days, and the fawn food plan was regular. It gradually made friends with the family, especially a boy, who finally coaxed it to eat corn bread from his hand. All summer and until the family left away the fawn was about the cottage and learned even to nose in the boy's pockets for something to eat. Corn bread apparently being its favorite delicacy. After returning to his winter home, the family often spoke of the fawn and wondered if it would continue to visit them.

The next spring early when the snow had scarcely gone, the boy was taking a hike through the woods near the lake, when suddenly several deer appeared a short distance away. He immediately stood still and they had looked and sniffed the air, moved until it caught the little breeze which carried the scent from the boy. That was the deer's method of identification, and it must have been reassuring, for it came up to the boy right away. He petted it and talked to it, putting his arm around its neck while it nosed in his pockets. The other deer watched for a moment and then decided it was time to leave. As the last one disappeared from sight the boy's friend quickly followed and was never seen again.

South End Kindergarten
In the South End, it was hoped to erect a kindergarten-primary building in the Everett district at a cost of \$242,000. In the West End, the Washington School will be made a junior high school and this entails the necessity of the erection of a combination gymnasium-assembly hall and intermediate shops at a cost of \$240,000.

The largest items are to be devoted to new buildings for the Horace Mann School for the Deaf, the Continuation School, and for the relief of Mechanic Arts High School. These projects will entail the expenditure of more than \$1,500,000.

The Horace Mann School, which was never designed for school purposes, is overcrowded. There is no playground and the building itself

SCHOOL BOARD EXPLAINS BOSTON'S URGENT NEEDS

Outstanding Items for City Proper, Provided in Budget
Submitted to General Court, Are New South End Kindergarten and Washington School Alterations

In explanation to the public of some of the outstanding items in the budget which it has sent to the General Court for ratification, the Boston School Committee has summarized what it considers to be the most urgent improvement needs in a series of three announcements on Boston proper, Dorchester and South Boston, and Charlestown and East Boston.

Today, the announcement deals with its recommendations for Boston proper, which include the erection of a new kindergarten-primary building in the Everett district, South End, at a cost of \$242,000, alterations in the Washington School at a cost of \$240,000, relief of overcrowded conditions in the Mechanic Arts High School, and the erection of proper buildings to house the Continuation School in the South End.

The report says, in part: "When the present appropriation has been exhausted, there will still be 1500 pupils in hired rooms and 29 unsuitable rooms used for class purposes and 18 classes of more than 50 pupils each in Boston proper."

Work Is Started On Elks Building
Excavations on the site for the new Boston Elks building on Tremont Street began today and, according to the contract just closed with W. A. and H. A. Root, contractors, the structure will be completed within 18 months. Daniel J. Kane, Elks ruler, and chairman of the Elks building committee, said that the cost of construction would be \$2,411,880.

The award was made after the building committee had been formally notified that Gov. Alvan T. Fuller had affixed his signature to the legislative bill authorizing the Boston Elks to increase its personal and real estate holdings to \$5,000,000. The contract was awarded to the lowest of 10 bidders after the building committee had compared the various bids and approved the list of subcontractors.

The new structure on Tremont Street has been designed by McLaughlin & Burr, Boston architects. Provisions have been made to meet the requirements of the lodge for years to come. The Elks' home will cover the entire lot, some 20,000 square feet. It will be 13 stories high, fireproof throughout, and constructed of steel, concrete and brick, embodying all the features found in modern buildings of the kind.

The facade on Tremont Street will be Indiana limestone to the fifth-story level, with brick and limestone trimmings above. On the ground floor sidewalk level on Tremont Street will be the main entrance, with one large store on each side.

Referendum On Shoe Issue Is Defeated
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 25 (Special).—Defeat in the Edgemakers' Local last night, by a vote of 90 to 66, of a motion to indorse the referendum on the question of joining the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, leaves opponents of the poll within the ranks of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America victorious. Now several of the locals which favor the referendum are planning to secede from the Amalgamated and apply to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union for a charter.

The Lasters' Independent Union, which voted to join the American Federation of Labor Union, will receive its charter next month, and there is every indication that the Boot and Shoe will officially return to power in Lynn very soon.

Tax of \$64,292 Assessed
BANGOR, Me., Feb. 25.—An inheritance tax of \$64,292 was assessed yesterday in the Probate Court against the estate of E. H. Blake of Bangor.

Western Chandler Company
When in need of electrical chandeliers for your home or office, call on H. G. Good, Mgr. 1491 Grand Ave. Harrison 3018

Lucille Wenisch
Parisien Salon
1111 Grand Ave., Gate City Nat'l Bank
Victor 8833 KANSAS CITY, MO.

Furniture-Rugs-Draperies
Direct from Wholesale houses and factories to you at small profit. Saving of 20% to 50%.
D. C. MAIN FURNITURE CO.
5139 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. Hyde Park 9000

Munger's Laundry
Immaculate Linen
F. W. PORTER, Owner
1333-35 East Twelfth St. VI 7750
KANSAS CITY, MO.

OUR BIG ORIENTAL RUG SALE
Now in Progress
Every rug in our collection included in sale.
T. L. DOUGLASS CO.
1023 Grand Avenue, Victor 9270
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria
OLD CRIES SHOP
3210 Troost Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.
Old Prints, Price-Reduction

Florsheim Shoes
For Men For Women
Radford-Powell
1122 WALNUT STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Grand Union Groceries, Inc.
"Better Grocery Values"
STORES THROUGHOUT KANSAS CITY

Geo. Muehlebach & Sons
Grocers
315 E. 55th St.—3215 & 17 Troost Ave.
Hiland 3020 KANSAS CITY, MO.

MOVING
POOL CARS
AUTOS
AND HHG.
PACKING
A-B-C
PHONE MAIN 123
SHIPPING

IT'S CLEAN—
WARNEKE'S
Butter Bread
Fresh Twice a Day
—and good.
Kansas City, Missouri

FRANKLIN GAZETTE DATED OCT. 7, 1757, FOUND BY COLLEGE

Paper Announces His Election to Senate—59 Other Finds Unshelved

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A copy of Benjamin Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette, printed in German script and dated Oct. 7, 1757, is included among 59 early American manuscripts that have just been unshelved at Wagner College, a Lutheran institution at Grymes Hill, Staten Island.

The copy of the Pennsylvania Gazette contains a few letters from foreign cities on the first page and elsewhere it is recorded that "last Monday William Masters and Benjamin Franklin were elected to the upper Senate from Philadelphia."

Another of the manuscripts, reports a speech delivered in 1768 by Frederick August Conrad Muhlenberg, Speaker of the first House of Representatives, on "Proof that Contentment is the Greatest Wealth."

RECEPTION IS GIVEN TO MAINE GOVERNOR

Augusta Citizens Act as Hosts to State Government

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 25.—Citizens of Augusta last night tendered to Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, members of the executive council and members of the Legislature, a reception and ball, the first since 1913.

Governor and Mrs. Brewster and the members of the various committees received the guests. Governor and Mrs. Brewster led the grand procession, followed by Hodgdon G. Buzzell of Belfast, president of the Senate, and Mrs. Buzzell, and William Tudor Gardiner of Gardiner, Speaker of the House, and Mrs. Gardiner.

The biennial Governor's reception to the people of Maine was held at the State House in the afternoon. Governor and Mrs. Brewster, President Buzzell and Mrs. Buzzell, and William Tudor Gardiner and Mrs. Gardiner received, as did the members of the executive council and their wives.

NEW MOTION PICTURE STUDIO IS ANNOUNCED

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 25 (Special).—Announcement that Chester A. Sanborn, a local photographer, has taken over the building formerly occupied by the Campbell Electric Company, revealed the fact that it is Mr. Sanborn's plan to produce motion pictures in the plant.

Extensive alterations are already in progress, and sets for the filming of interior scenes are being installed with a lighting system, such as is used in Hollywood studios. Mr. Sanborn announces he is associated with a North Shore motion picture producer who has been successful in making motion picture features which have found a ready market.

One of the first productions of the Sanborn studio will be a drama with the North Shore as a background, and with scenes laid in and about some of the great estates. Other pictures will be made in historic settings from Swampscott to Rockport. The artists colony at East Gloucester will be extensively used next summer.

"The House of Courtesy"
Berkson Bros.
Women's and Misses' Apparel
1108-1110 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

SAMUEL MURRAY
"Say it with Flowers"
1017 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Cleaning Supplies
For Your Home, Your Car, and Your Place of Business
Standart Janitor Supply Co.
323-5 E. 11th Street Victor 4556
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THOMAS DODS CLEANING & DYEING WORKS
Telephone Hyde Park 7441
4000 Main Street Kansas City, Mo.

"Bunish the Burden of Bread"
New Better Bakery Bread
Always FRESH and DELICIOUS!
SMITH'S HOLSUM
KANSAS CITY

Try the Bell Coal Co.
for Semi-Anthracite or Cherokee Coal
No. 9 East 10th Phone Victor 9873
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Yellow Cab
"Hail them anywhere!"
Call Grand 5000
Moral, financial and organized responsibility are back of every Yellow Cab.
Baggage Service Prompt and Reliable
YELLOW CAB COMPANY
Kansas City, Missouri

Lloyd's Daylight Silk Shop
REMOVAL SALE
Now in progress.
Will be in new location in SHARP BUILDING about March 15.
1104 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Second Floor

Atlas Coal Co.
BROWN BROS., Owners
Good Coal Prompt Delivery
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

O. E. RENFRO LUMBER CO.
All Kinds Building Materials
Including GENUINE WHITE PINE
3900 East 15th Street
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Phone Benton 7299

NEW FLARES OF SPRING
Seemingly blown forward by Spring breezes, the new frocks go along their fashionable way—with pleatings and flounces and godets, giving the new flare to the silhouette, but always placed that the subtle fullness falls in front.
New Frocks \$15.00 to \$198.00
Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
PETTICOAT LANE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Katzmaier Coal Co.
911-17 E. 19th Street
Kansas City, Mo.
Harrison 0344-0345-0346
"Exactly the Coal You Ordered"

Guaranteed Coal
Lenox Egg, 4 1/2 lbs., \$7.50
Lenox Lump, 10 lbs., \$8.50
"Old Ben" Furnace, 10 lbs., \$10.00
Semi-Anthracite Lump, 10 lbs., \$12.50
Paris Grand Smokeless, 10 lbs., \$13.50
Lily Petroleum Coke, 10 lbs., \$15.00
All deep-mined, forked coal. We also handle all other grades. Harrison 0686

Bonanza Smokeless Arkansas Semi-Anthracite
\$12.50 a Ton
Main 2430
Central Coal & Coke Co.
9th and Walnut Street
Keith and Perry Building
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Headquarters for Smart Sportswear
Rothschild's
On Main At Tenth
KANSAS CITY : : MISSOURI

Flannel Frocks For Sport, Street and Business
The most popular frocks for all sorts of daytime occasions this season are those shown above: several models are shown in green, powder blue, white, black, tan and malacca, and many other shades, some have crepe collars, some insets in back.
\$25
The Hats sketched are of bright colored felt at \$15.
Wool Brothers
KANSAS CITY

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The most popular frocks for all sorts of daytime occasions this season are those shown above: several models are shown in green, powder blue, white, black, tan and malacca, and many other shades, some have crepe collars, some insets in back.
\$25
The Hats sketched are of bright colored felt at \$15.
Wool Brothers
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STRICT MOTOR LAWS FAVORED

Compulsory Report to Registrar of Cases Involving Felony Is Advocated

Clarence S. Luitwiler, representative in the General Court, of Newton, argued today before the joint legislative committee on highways and motor vehicles at the State House, for his bill to strengthen the present laws relative to the use of motor vehicles in connection with the commission of felonies.

As the law now stands, declared Representative Luitwiler, it is optional with the courts whether they notify the registrar of motor vehicles of the commission of felonies by motorists and whether the registrar revokes registration and licenses to operate cars. These provisions Mr. Luitwiler's bill would make obligatory in case his measure is enacted into law. The bill, Mr. Luitwiler said, is supplemental to another now being given hearings which is based on the same situation.

Favor Legislation
F. W. Merrick said that the United Improvement Association and the Worcester Board of Trade are in favor of this legislation. The object, he said, is to make the illegal use of motor vehicles more difficult than it now is. He said that the filing of cases should be discontinued as well as the practice of suspending licenses by the courts. He would have the law so framed that either conviction or absolute discharge would be the rule.

"We must frame a law," said Mr. Merrick, "that would make it impossible for the courts to exercise such leniency. Some of the judges have gone entirely too far and their records are no credit to Massachusetts."

The same committee later gave a hearing on the bill of Van Ness Bates of Brookline, formerly connected with the state department of the civil service, providing that the department of public works investigate the desirability of building five miles of highway to connect the airline road from Boston to New Haven by way of Southbridge.

"My interest in this case," said Mr. Bates, "is entirely that of the good of the public. I believe that the road should be run through Rockville, Conn. There my clients are located and they are desirous that this improvement be made."

Practically Completed

This part of the route, from Hartford to the Massachusetts line at Mashapaug, is now practically completed and it is expected that the connecting link from Mashapaug to Southbridge to complete the highway from Boston."

William F. Williams, commissioner of the department of public works, spoke briefly in opposition to the bill. Mr. Williams said his department, through the division of highways, had made a complete study of the construction of main highways throughout the State and that it is now completing the same study of secondary highways, and that if the committee on highways and motor vehicles desired any figures in connection with this bill, he can have them ready within one week.

The question, Commissioner Williams said, is not a study of the work, but where the construction money is to be had. The State is now building highways, he said, from Worcester to Webster, connecting with the present highways. He said he thought these undertakings should be completed before further work is attempted in the same general locality.

POWER PROJECTS INTEREST AROOSTOOK

CARIBOU, Me., Feb. 25 (Special).—Proposed power development at Grand Falls and elsewhere by Canadian interests is being closely watched by Aroostook County, which will insist upon a reasonable amount of flowage rights at the hearing soon to take place. Another power project in which the county is interested is that contemplated on the St. John River at Fort Kent with a dam on the Aroostook side of the river.

The proposed Quebec Extension Electric Railroad, in which Arthur R. Gould of Presque Isle is interested, and which will entail an expenditure of \$4,000,000 or more, is desired by the people of Aroostook County in connection with their future industrial and agricultural development.

VERMONT "GAS" TAX RAISED TO TWO CENTS

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 25.—The Vermont Legislature yesterday completed the passage of a bill which increases the tax on gasoline sold by distributors, from 1 to 2 cents a gallon. It is an amendment to the law enacted two years ago and the same provisions for enforcement of the law prevail as have for two years.

HARDWARE EXPOSITION DRAWS RECORD CROWD

Hundreds of persons continued to throng Mechanics Hall today to view the exhibition of modern hardware products, arranged by the New England Hardware Dealers' Association in conjunction with its thirty-second annual convention. The exhibition

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MAINE-MADE BUTTER ONLY TO BE USED BY MAINE INSTITUTIONS

Campaign for the Consumption of Home Products Wins Another Victory

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 25 (Special).—Maine's campaign for Maine consumption of Maine products won another victory yesterday when it was announced that hereafter State institutions would be supplied with Maine-made butter instead of butter substitutes manufactured elsewhere.

At a meeting of members of the state-wide committee in charge of plans for the campaign to acquaint Maine people with Maine products, F. P. Washburn, commissioner of agriculture, explained the progress of the campaign. He said that the butter he had just purchased in Maine city grocery store. For a pound of western butter he paid 56 cents, but he was able to buy for 50 cents a pound of butter from a Maine dairyman, the quality of which he could vouch for.

Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, who attended the meeting, said that this would indicate the State could make a material saving by buying the Maine product. A Maine dairyman serving on the committee said that "if the dairymen of Maine could be assured this assistance from the State," he predicted that more of them would take up butter making and find it a more profitable industry than selling milk at the wholesale prices which have prevailed in the past year.

CHAMPLAIN BRIDGE COMMITTEE NAMED

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Formation of a joint legislative committee to investigate the feasibility of a bridge across Lake Champlain was begun yesterday with appointment by Joseph A. McGinnis, Speaker of the Assembly, of Fred L. Porter, Essex, and Herbert A. Bartholomew, Washington, D. C., as members. Mr. Porter, a Republican, and Samuel I. Rosenman, New York Democrat, as the lower House members.

Senate members will be named shortly, and the committee then will work with a similar group from the State of Vermont in seeking possible sites and estimating the probable cost of such a structure between the two states.

BOWDOIN PROFESSOR GOING TO AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 25 (Special).—George Roy Elliott, Chapman professor of English at Bowdoin College, will join the faculty of Amherst College as full professor in English next September, the president's office announced today. Professor Elliott graduated from the University of Toronto, having majored in English and history, practiced journalism for two years, and took a Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Jena, 1908. From then until 1913 he taught English at the University of Wisconsin. He has been at Bowdoin since.

DR. OLDS TO ATTEND MARCH 4 INAUGURAL

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 25 (Special).—Dr. George D. Olds, president of Amherst College, and Frederick S. Allis, secretary of the Alumni Council, will attend the inauguration of Calvin Coolidge as President of the United States at Washington, D. C., representatives of the Chief Executive's Alma Mater.

President Olds, in the fall of 1921, asked his first question as a professor of mathematics at Amherst of "that red-headed brother of mine," and received the correct answer. Warm friendship has existed between master and pupil ever since.

RELATIVITY TO BE TOPIC
AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 25 (Special).—"Relativity," the technical term, will be presented at Amherst College on March 2, 3, and 4, in Fayweather Laboratory, by Prof. Dayton C. Miller of the Case School of Applied Science, of Cleveland, and history, practiced journalism for two years, and took a Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Jena, 1908. From then until 1913 he taught English at the University of Wisconsin. He has been at Bowdoin since.

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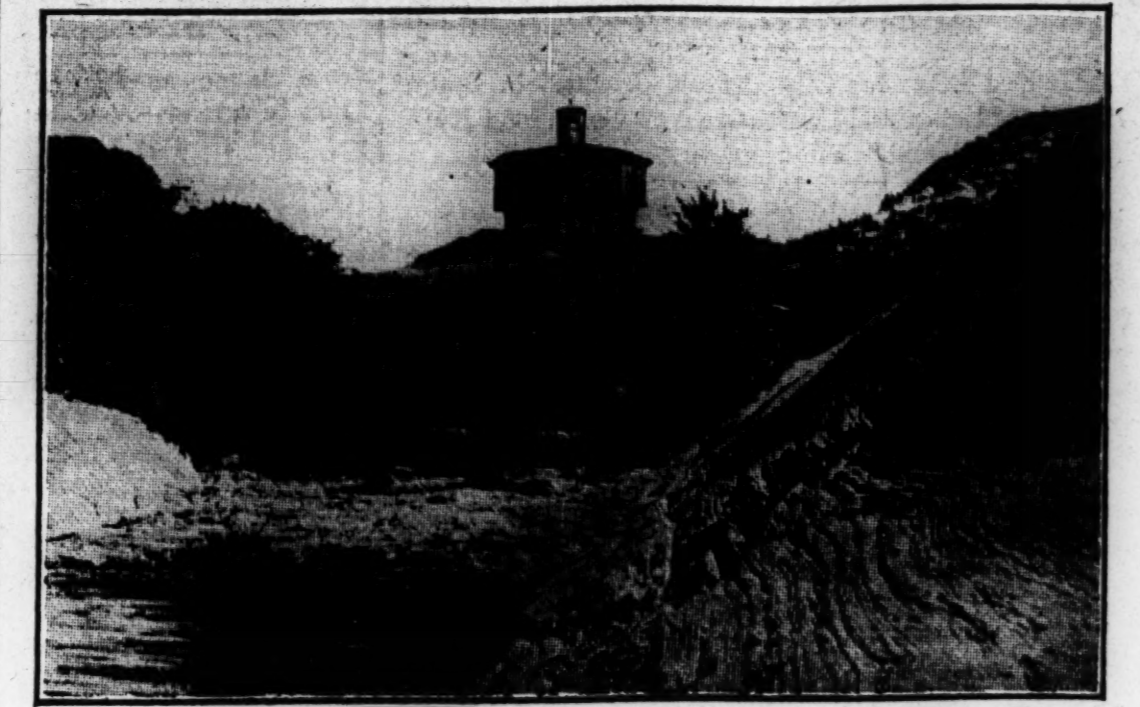
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Blockhouse at Fort Edgecomb, Feature of Maine's New Parks



Photograph from "Maine Forts," by Henry H. Dunne, State Librarian, Augusta, Me. The Octagonal Blockhouse, Copied From Old English Forts, Built More Than a Century Ago.

Maine Buys Eight Old Forts for Preservation as Parks

EIGHT forts on the coast of Maine, with ruined blockhouses and grass-grown ramparts, have been bought by the State from the federal government during the last two years to be converted into parks of historic interest. A bill proposing that the forts be sold to private persons was introduced to the Senate in December, 1922. On hearing of it, Gov. Percival P. Baxter took immediate action. The cost for the forts, their equipment and sites amounted to only \$19,479.50. More will of course be needed for repairing the ruins and putting the reservations into good order, which means improving roads, cutting down overgrowth and strengthening sea walls. Proper signs will be placed for the guidance of visitors.

First, however, comes the work of bringing the eight forts to the notice of the people of Maine and of tourists. For this purpose Governor Baxter asked the State Librarian, Henry E. Dunne, to write a book. In this book, which has just appeared, are interesting accounts of the forts, together with photographs and plans. Each account closes with instructions for automobile and railroad tourists.

Earliest Settlements

Port St. George's, near the mouth of the St. George's River, about eight miles from Rockland, is connected with the earliest history of the State. The first reference to the name is in June 11, 1605, when it was given to the land by George Weymouth on his voyage of exploration which gave England her first practical claim to New England. Early in the 17th century the Indians withstood the attacks of Indians in 1722-23. A remarkable feature of the last year was the formation by the Indians of a fleet of captured boats (22 in number) from which they threw firebrands and combustibles into the fort. In 1744 they again attacked the fort, so opening the Spanish or Fifth Indian War. Three years later with the French they made another unsuccessful attempt to capture it. The fort recently purchased by the State of Maine is about four miles from the old site. The earthworks there were thrown up in or about 1809 and saw the one engagement when, in 1814, the English ship Bulwark sailed up the river, took the fort, spiked the guns and departed. The point, overgrown with alders and brush, was purchased for \$22.50. It commands a fine view of the river with the Camden Mountains in the distance.

Port Popham, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, is also connected with the beginnings of the State. Popham Colony dates from 1607, the year of the Jamestown, Va., settlement. A fort was built but the settlement was soon abandoned. The true site of the fort was not known until 1890 when Alexander Brown's "Genealogy of the Popham Colony" was published.

Two Old Blockhouses
Fort Edgecomb, built in 1808, contains one feature of unusual interest—a wooden blockhouse. It is a heavy, octagonal building of two stories and a basement, in a style copied from old English forts. It is topped with an outlook; the second floor is pierced with portholes and overhangs the lower.

The blockhouse at Fort McClary, at the mouth of the Piscataqua River, was doubtless originally similar to the one at Fort Edgecomb, but during the Civil War it was rebuilt, granite and brick taking the place of wood for the first story.

The first fort on this site probably dates from 1715, when Massachusetts Bay Colony passed an act ordering that a breastwork for six guns be erected from the defense of the fort. It was called Fort William for Sir William Pepperell, a leader in the colony and later the victorious leader at Louisbourg. Since Sir William was a Tory, the fort was renamed at the time of the Revolution in honor of Andrew McClary, who was slain at Bunker Hill. A British fleet would have attacked Portsmouth Harbor if a reconnoitering officer had not found the defense so good. During the Civil War Fort McClary was garrisoned. Since then it has fallen into disuse, overgrown with bushes and crumbling away, the prey of thieves and careless sightseers. The State will put into a condition of order and preservation, proper for a park.

Mr. Dunne's book concluded with an account of the Indian wars, six in number, spread over the years 1675 and 1790 and with an account of the other fortifications of the State. A final list of more than 80 fortifications recalls all the delight in ruins of the sort which Uncle Toby and the corporal found in their miniature forts. Here are romantic parade grounds, subterranean passages, powder magazines, drawbridges, circular towers, curtains loopholed for musketry—all the picturesque features of old strongholds, very little known today. Now happily no longer needed for defense they will yet be preserved, rich in historical significance and patriotic inspiration.

FARMERS' DAY TO BE HELD
HATHORNE, Mass., Feb. 25 (Special).—Speakers at the annual Farmers' Day meeting, to be held at the

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Essex County Agricultural School on March 4, will include Prof. F. C. Sears of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and Prof. A. W. Richardson of University of New Hampshire. The County Poultry Association and the Essex County Fruit Growers' association will hold meetings in the afternoon.

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN MAINE INCREASES

Opportunity for Farmers of State Pointed Out

ROWDOINHAM, Me., Feb. 25 (Special).—Speaking of the success in sheep raising, as demonstrated by William B. Kendall of this town, whose sheep ranch is the most extensive in Maine, Charles H. Crawford, secretary of the Maine Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, said that he hopes to see this State return to its old-time prestige as a wool and mutton producing section.

"There are in Maine today approximately 94,000 sheep," said Secretary Crawford. "Last year saw an increase of 6,000 over the number owned in the State in 1923. The increase would have been much greater if more had been available. There was a scarcity in the market. I was frequently asked to assist in finding a supply for Maine farmers, but such could not be found to meet the demand."

"With the price of wool where it is today, and with little likelihood of its going lower, and the value of mutton and lamb holding strong, there is no reason why Maine farmers with plenty of pasture land should not find good profit in raising sheep."

TECH ALUMNI REUNION PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Representatives from varied fields of engineering are expected to return for the five-year class reunion at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in June. The program, announced today by Orville B. Denison, secretary of the Alumni Association, provides for two days of entertainment, beginning June 11. Registration on June 11 will be followed by a buffet luncheon in Walker Memorial, after which the institute will be thrown open for general inspection. In the afternoon there will be a reception at the home of the president, Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, and an informal "jam-boree" dinner will be given in Boston in the evening. The second day's entertainment includes a sea trip and a popular symphony orchestra concert.

COAST GUARD PATROL NEEDS LARGER FORCE

Addition of scores of swift boats to the fleet of the United States coast guard patrol, on the north Atlantic coast, in the concerted efforts of the Government to stop illegal landing of liquor, make additional men necessary and a special recruiting office has been opened for that purpose in the Custom House at Boston. The new office is located on the second floor where all applications for enlistment will be handled. Term of enlistment in the coast guard service has been increased from one year to three years in the discretion of the recruiting officer, and depending on the sea experience of the applicant.

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WORLD COLLEGE PLAN OUTLINED

Speaker at Boston Rotary Club Meeting Foresees Era of Good Will

Establishment of a world university in either Paris, London

Vermont Maple Sugar Makers Rush Preparations for Season

Continued Mild Weather Results in Forecasts of Early Flow of Sap and Heavy Yield in the Orchards Throughout the State

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 24 (Special).—Because of the continued mild weather, Vermont maple sugar makers are making almost unprecedented early season preparations for the annual sap drive. Manufacturers of sugar making utensils are rushed with orders, and between March 10 and 20 it is expected that hundreds of farmers will tap their trees.

Every county in Vermont produces its share of the annual maple sugar output. Windham and Rutland counties rank well up with approximately 300,000 trees tapped each year for a production of 90,000 gallons of syrup and 12,000 pounds of sugar.

There are some unusually large sugar orchards in Vermont, and in Rutland County alone there are about 2500 farmers who tap trees, although many of them obtain only enough sap for their own consumption.

Now, although nearly three weeks remain before the start of the season at its earliest, farmers are washing out pails, pans and evaporators and taking inventory of spouts and utensils which will be needed to

handle the work this year. It is forecast that the coming sugar season will be a good one and that the price will equal that of last year, when the lowest figure was \$1.50 a gallon. There is a great difference between the methods used in harvesting and preparing sugar for market today and the methods of 50 years ago. As a result of the improved methods, better maple sugar is being made each year. In the days gone by, the darker the product the better it was supposed to be. Today dark sugar or sirup is a drug on the market and the light, honey-colored variety is more in demand.

The first maple sugar ever made by white men in Vermont was obtained from a tree tapped 161 years ago next month. The tree still stands on a farm in Dummerston, about six miles north of Brattleboro. The famous tree is one of four rock maples which survive the days of the forest primeval. It is 14 feet in circumference near the ground. Around its base may be seen the knotted and uneven growth covering the wounds made by the axe and tapping iron, primitive tools which were in use before the boring bit came into vogue.

Monarch of Vermont's Sugar Maples



Tree From Which in 1764 the Sap for the First Maple Sugar Ever Made by White Men in Vermont Was Obtained.

it now has more than 6000 numbers, ranging from post cards to large, well-mounted exhibit pictures. There is a group of geographical and another of architectural views, but by far the largest division consists of the art reproductions. The best available reproductions in color of all the major schools of painting have been purchased for the collection. A group of colored etchings has recently been added. The prints are so mounted as to permit convenience in handling, transportation, and display. Choice is made from the entire collection to suit each specific occasion. For a general exhibit, the best modern American artists are most frequently used, and some of the old masterpieces of universal appeal are usually included.

It is true that there are other well equipped agencies working more efficiently in this field, but undoubtedly many people are reached through the state center who would otherwise fail to establish any contact with the inspirational possibilities of true art. Absence of all charges excepting cost of transportation commends the state loan collection to a wider patronage than is attracted by agencies which require a rental fee.

Schools, clubs, farmers' institutes, parent-teacher associations and other community organizations of various nature have used groups of pictures loaned by the State to illuminate their study or to lend interest to special events.

The Most Popular List
The most popular of the Illinois lists, that on Interior Decoration, compiled by Isabel Downing, follows:

INTRODUCTION
Sell, Maud Ann, and Sell, Henry Blackman: Good Taste in Home Furnishing. New York, 1915.
ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES
Kelle, Amy L.: Interior Decoration for the Small Home. New York, Macmillan, 1917.
Jennings, H. J.: Our Homes and How to Beautify Them. London, Harrison & Sons, 1902.

TECHNICAL
Eberlein, Harold D., and McClure, Abbott: The Practical Book of Interior Decorating. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1914.
Farrington, Frank Alvah: Interior Decoration: Its Principles and Practice. New York, Page, 1915.

INSPIRATIONAL
Wright, Agnes Foster: Interior Decoration for Modern Needs. New York, Stokes, 1917.

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The newest Bien Jolie, the Ceinture Complète, the unbroken smoothness of line, today's styles demand.

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De Wolfe, Elsie: The House in Good Taste. New York, Century, 1918.
Harris, B. Russell: The Decoration and Furnishing of Apartments. New York, Putnam, 1915.

FURNITURE
Eberlein, Harold D., and McClure, Abbott: The Practical Book of Period Furniture. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1914.
Dyer, Walter A.: Handbook of Furniture Styles. New York, Century, 1915.

RUGS
Mumford, John Kimbrey: Oriental Rugs. New York, Scribner, 1905.
Holt, R. B.: Rugs: Oriental and Occidental, Antique and Modern. Chicago, McClure, 1908.

DECORATIVE TEXTILES
Hunter, George Leland: Decorative Textiles. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1914.
Hunter, George Leland: Tapestries: Their Origin, History and Renaissance. New York, Macmillan, 1917.

PICTURES
Caffin, C. H.: How to Study Pictures. New York, Century, 1915.
Timney, P. C.: The Appeal of the Picture. New York, Dutton.

HEARING DATE SET ON GRAND FALLS PLAN
NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The International Joint Commission on Boundary Waters representing Canada and the United States, at a special meeting yesterday, decided to hold a hearing at Van Buren, Me., March 25, on the application of New Brunswick to the Dominion Government for permission to develop Grand Falls on the St. John River.

TEXAS RANGER LAW UPHOLD
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 25.—Constitutionality of the Texas ranger law was upheld today, and state rangers restored to their former legal status, in a decision handed down by Chief Justice W. S. Fry, in Fourth Court of Civil Appeals. The decision reverses the judgment of the district court, set aside an injunction granted by that court, and dismissed the action.

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FARMERS' 1924 BUSINESS HEAVY

Eastern States Exchange in Annual Meeting Reports \$5,526,533 Purchases

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 25 (Special).—Prospects for a bigger business in 1925 than ever before were reported to members of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange at the annual meeting in the Municipal Auditorium yesterday.

The volume for last year, totaling \$5,526,533, was 18 per cent larger than for 1923, and 173 per cent in excess of that of 1922. This rise has meant not merely a hustle to get business but a searching study of the means of handling it economically. Howard W. Selby, retiring manager, pointed out. More than 200 farmers attended the meeting, and A. A. Dunklee, president of South Vernon, Vt., presided.

At the directors' meeting in the afternoon John D. Zink was elected general manager, after serving for one year as assistant, and for five years in other executive capacities. S. McL. Buckingham of Watertown, Conn., is the newly elected president. Vice-presidents chosen are Daniel Howland of East Greenwich, R. I., and J. H. Bartlett of Orleans, Vt. Howard W. Selby was elected treasurer. The executive committee consists of S. McL. Buckingham, A. A. Dunklee, Howard W. Selby, and also Edward Hazen, Haddam, Conn.; Roy D. Hunter, West Claremont, N. H.; E. H. Jones, Waitsfield, Vt.; and Henry D. Sharpe of Providence, R. I.

An amendment to the bylaws was adopted increasing the number of directors from 25 to "not more than 65." The number actually was increased to 42, the new members being practically all farmers.

President Buckingham presided at the annual dinner in the Hotel Kimbark last night, and speeches were made by leading members of the board relative to the policies to be pursued by the organization in its further drive for success in its co-operative activities.

A gold watch was presented to Mr. Selby by the executive committee at the dinner meeting.

MUSIC
Julius Durlshkaivich
Julius Durlshkaivich, violinist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. Harry Kaufman was the accompanist. The program included Bruch's Concerto in G minor, Tartini's "Devil's Sonata" and short pieces by Wieniawski and others.

Mr. Durlshkaivich possesses considerable technical facility on the violin, but it would seem to be a

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natural facility uncontrolled by systematic training, for although at times last evening he overcame certain technical problems with apparent ease, yet at others he was quite evidently insecure. His tone was as uneven as his technical command of the instrument. In quieter passages it was full and sympathetic, but when Mr. Durlshkaivich, carried away by his emotions, began to force his instrument, it became harsh and unpleasant.

In the matter of interpretation similar characteristics were observable. In many passages, particularly in the Tartini Sonata, Mr. Durlshkaivich played with taste and understanding. In other passages he was less fortunate, and just as he was inclined to force his tone under the stress of the more exciting portions of the music, so did he overplay it on the emotional side.

In short, it would seem that Mr. Durlshkaivich has violinistic talent; and more than this, that he has a musical nature coupled with a degree of musical understanding. His great fault at present is his lack of control of these gifts, a fault which, although serious, is not impossible of correction. Time and further experience in public performance will undoubtedly do much to round out a more than ordinary talent.

YALE SENIOR CLASS ELECTS COMMITTEE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—The Yale University senior class day committee was elected last night as follows: Frank D. Ashburn, West Point, N. Y.; Edward C. Bench, Galena, Ill.; Luther S. Hammond, Chicago; George A. Jenkins, Ardmore, Pa.; Winslow M. Lovejoy, Montclair, N. J.; Benjamin M. Spock, New Haven.

Mr. Ashburn was elected the class day poet. William T. Bissell, of Farmington, Conn., the class day orator; Allen L. Hopkins of New Haven, the class day historian.

HARVARD DEFEATS BROWN
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25.—Harvard University won a close game from Brown University, here, last night, 25 to 19, the losers staging a rally in the last few minutes which nearly overcame the Crimson lead. The Crimson five was never headed, but the race was close all the way and furnished much good basketball. J. D. Leekley '27 and W. T. Smith '28 shared honors for the winners with three field goals each, while J. D. Tucker '25 of Brown led all with four field goals.

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Parliament Discusses State of Workmen in Nova Scotia

Upward of 23,000 Employees Out of Work—No Strikes or Lockouts

OTTAWA, Feb. 25 (Special).—Parliament yesterday devoted all its time to the discussion of the conditions of the steel workers and coal miners of Cape Breton, which are reported to be distressing. J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member from Winnipeg, after moving the adjournment of the House in order to introduce the subject, declared that it was a problem that called for the attention of the country at large. Although neither strike nor lockout existed, there were upward of 23,000 men out of work, and 100,000 dependents affected.

He said he hoped that once the truth were known, the Government might take some action toward ascertaining the real cause of the continuous industrial disturbance in Nova Scotia. He read reports from the miners, showing that "an appalling number have drawn, in actual money, less than half of the wage necessary to maintain a decent standard of living, as set out in the Labor Gazette"; that they had lost confidence in the president and directors to successfully manage coal operations, and refused to accept a proposed 10 per cent reduction in wages.

None of the speakers who followed the Labor leader tried to minimize the seriousness of the situation. James M. Curran, Minister of Labor, said that mining conditions in Cape Breton had been bad for 20 years and that it was difficult to improve them. Mines were being continually shut down on account of insufficient orders to keep them busy and not on account of any fault of the owners.

G. W. Kyle, Liberal from Cape Breton, defended the British Empire Steel Corporation and referred to its PERSONAL SERVICE IN CUTTING, QUENCHING, TEMPERING, TECHNICAL AND MOTOR OILS.

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Straps are a bit different in design. Perforations accent the trimness of line. Buckles are noted on some of these shoes—in others the small Colonial tongues. Leathers vary with the style of shoes. \$8.75 pair.

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difficulty in carrying on operations in competition with United States coal and steel.

Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition, was inclined to lay the blame for unemployment at the feet of the Government and its policy of "drift."

Hsuan Tung Goes to Tientsin
PEKING, Feb. 24 (AP)—Hsuan Tung, the deposed boy emperor of China, has gone to Tientsin.

Hsuan Tung was forced to leave the Imperial Palace in the Forbidden City early last November following the seizure of Peking by Feng Yu-Hsiang. Hsuan first went to the home of the former regent, Prince Chun, but later took refuge in the Japanese Legation in Peking. This move was said at the time to have been made with the knowledge and consent of other interested legations and on the advice of Hsuan's English tutor, who accompanied him.

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RADIO

INITIAL STEP IN FREEDOM
FOR RADIO IN HOLLAND TAKEN

Postal Authorities Grant Restricted Permits to Ten Societies With 100 Watts as Maximum Power-Radiocasting—Limited to Four Hours Daily

THE HAGUE, Feb. 16 (Special Correspondence).—During the second half of December the postal authorities gave out restricted licenses for radiocasting tests on short wave-lengths to, at present, ten officially recognized societies founded for the purpose of awakening interest in radio-telephony. The principal regulations of these licenses may be summarized as follows:

Hours for radiocasting tests are from 7 to 11 p. m. daily. Wave-lengths must be shorter than 200 meters, while the antenna energy may not exceed 100 watts. Correspondence with other stations is not allowed, and news or communications of a personal character may not be broadcast. An annual fee of 50 florins must be paid for each license. The possessors of the stations must have receiving stations working at a wave-length of 800 meters; they must have a knowledge of how to receive and send out Morse telegraph signals at a minimum speed of 12 words per minute. Officers of the postal service provided with a written identification card may enter the premises of these stations and investigate if they are worked properly.

erly and in accordance with these regulations. Whenever the regulations are violated, the head of the State Department of the Waterways, under which the postal service comes, may impose fines of 100 to 1000 florins, with additional fines of 1 to 100 florins for each day that the violation lasts after due notification.

The above concession is the result of a campaign of the Netherlands Society for Radio-Telephony, which has been pleading for it for some years. It hopes later to get a more liberal regulation system. The above-mentioned 10 societies are all sections of the Netherlands society. A new effort is being made to extend the permits so that correspondence between these sections may be allowed, and that it may become possible to participate in the transatlantic tests. As these tests are held during the night, longer hours have to be conceded.

The radiocasting letters are, for the Netherlands society, P.B.I., Amsterdam; P.B.2, Amsterdam; P.B.3, Dordrecht; P.B.4, Dordrecht; P.B.5, The Hague; P.B.6, Groningen; P.B.7, Rotterdam; P.B.8, Tiel; P.B.9, and Utrecht; P.B.10.

Radio Programs

For Wednesday, March 4

We have had a number of conservatory music concerts from institutions of this nature in most parts of the United States. We do not recall one from the Mountain Time section of the country. On this date, however, KOA will broadcast a very complete program by the faculty and students of the Denver Conservatory of Music. This concert is made possible by the recent opening of this western station of the General Electric Company. Perhaps the rarest atmosphere at such an altitude will produce rare music.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

W.F.A., Toronto Star, Toronto, Ont. (356 Meters)

8 p. m.—Mrs. M. Hagg, pianoforte; Miss Mary Smith, contralto; Orpheus Male Quartet, Arthur Davis, first tenor; William Fisher, second tenor; Robert Pownall, baritone; Arthur Fisher, bass; Charles Pooley, xylophone solo; Jimmie Reid, singing comedian; Miss Agnes Adie, soprano; Sydney Walsh, dramatic tenor from Canadian studio; Luc Levine, baritone from Canadian studio.

W.E.I., Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston, Mass. (415.5 Meters)

8 p. m.—The Traveler's Musical, 8:20

M. B. Cohan's Half Hour Musical, 8:20

Gillette Concert Orchestra

N.W.A., Kaufman & Faber Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Concert by the Keystone Male Chorus

W.R.E., Westinghouse Electric Co., Springfield, Mass. (333.5 Meters)

8 p. m.—Program by Ruth Knickerbocker, soprano; John W. Skinner, stories in dialect; 8:30—Mrs. Clark, soprano, with assisting artists; 8:45—McNelly's Orchestra; 9:15—"Uncle Bill" by Rip; 10—White Brothers, baritone, mandolin, voice and piano.

W.E.A., American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City (425 Meters)

6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music; 1:30—National New York under the direction of William Menzies; 2:30—McNelly's Orchestra; 3:15—"Uncle Bill" by Rip; 4—White Brothers, baritone, mandolin, voice and piano.

W.A.G., A. H. Grebe & Co., Richmond, Ill. (311 Meters)

7:30 to 10 p. m.—Program by the Brooklyn Eagle

K.D.K.A., Westinghouse Electric Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (409 Meters)

8:30—Concert by KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra, Victor Saudek, conductor.

W.W.J., Detroit News, Detroit, Mich. (327 Meters)

8 p. m.—The Detroit News Orchestra; "Three Knights of Harmony"; 10—Joan Goldkette's Victor Recording Orchestra.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

K.O.A., General Electric Co., Denver, Colo. (825 Meters)

8 p. m.—Ten minutes' music by Fred Schmitt and his Rialto Theater Orchestra, Denver; 8:10—National Society of the Denver Conservatory of Music; Paul Clarke Stauffer, director; faculty concert, comprising soprano, tenor, violin and piano solo, featuring Mrs. Edwin G. Ege, Marie E. Fisher, Thomas King, Paul Clarke Stauffer and Daniel Worth Divett. The accompanists are Mr. Stauffer, Mrs. Louise Wood, Edwina and Florence McKay. Student concert in eight numbers, introduced by a piano solo by Jane Binney. Orchestral parts on a second piano are played by Mr. Stauffer.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

W.I.S., Sears-Roebuck Company, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

7:40 p. m.—Verly Davis, harpist; 7:50—Phyllis Campbell, contralto; 8—Evening R. F. D. National Seed Corn Judges' talk; "Corn and the Great American Crop"; E. B. Neaton; Farm Service Division, Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation; 9—Glenn's "Cornhuskers"; 9:10—W.S. Theater presents Wallace Bruce Ansary in poems of James Whitcomb Riley; 9:30—Frehel Mandolin Orchestra; 10—Senate Symphony Orchestra; 10:10—Walter S. Graff, concertina; 10:30—Nuba Allan, contralto.

W.D.A.F., Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (384.5 Meters)

8 p. m.—Proceedings of classical music by the Star's Radio Orchestra and soloists.

W.H.O., Bankers' Life Company, Des Moines, Ia. (326 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Program, under direction of Dean Holmes Cowper of Drake University; 8:30—Dr. Holmes Theater Symphony Orchestra, under direction of Prof. Leon Dushoff; 9:45—The Bankers' Life

Schools Will Hear
Inauguration by Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 24

IT HAS been decided, as a result of a conference between officials of the Northwest Wireless Association of Station WCCO and of heads of the school systems of St. Paul and Minneapolis, to install radio receivers in all public schools of the Twin Cities for the purpose of "listening in" on the President's inaugural ceremonies at Washington on March 4.

In addition to President Coolidge's inaugural address, the school children will hear Chief Justice William Howard Taft administer the oath and ceremonies attending the installation of Charles E. Dawes, as Vice-President.

The sets to be used in the schools will be installed, supervised and operated by a system of remote control by the Radio Trades Association.

New South Wales
Sends to England

Amateurs of Two Countries Hold Two-Way Communication in Code

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 30.—Mr. MacLurean, of Strathfield, and Mr. Jack Davis of Vaucluse, well-known wireless amateurs, exchanged clear messages in Morse code with E. J. Simmonds (20D), of Gerald's Cross, Buckinghamshire, England. They were the first two wireless amateurs in New South Wales to exchange messages with England.

Mr. MacLurean, as president of the Wireless Institute, seized the opportunity to send a message to the King. The message by wireless ran: "To His Majesty the King. Greetings from Australian radio experiments." Tuesday night, 25th instant, Mr. MacLurean achieved another notable triumph. He was able to communicate with an American amateur (6CGO) on his low-power set, using a power of not more than 10 watts. He sent a code word of four letters, "Buckinghamshire," which was received by the American amateur, and checked back. This reception was verified by 2DF, a New Zealand amateur, Mr. Bell (4AA).

It was Mr. Davis (2DF) who first picked up the English amateur on the morning of the 25th instant. He successfully exchanged messages with Mr. Simmonds until 4:50 a. m. Mr. Davis was working his own 100 watts. Later, Mr. MacLurean, using 250 watts, also got into touch with England, and was equally successful. This is not, however, an Australian record, as a Victorian amateur was able to communicate with Mr. Simmonds last week.

In their exchanges with England Mr. MacLurean and Mr. Davis each worked on a wave-length of 88 meters. Mr. Simmonds operated on a wave-length of 98 meters. Messages were not only received on two-valve sets, but at times they were in clear communication with England on one valve.

London Confirmation

London, Nov. 25

"Mr. Simmonds of Gerald's Cross (a village in Buckinghamshire) has received by wireless a message of greeting to King George by Australian experimenters. This was transmitted by Mr. Charles MacLurean of Strathfield, Sydney, and was forwarded to His Majesty by Mr. Simmonds."

6CGO—The American amateur referred to in the above story is listed in the latest call book as G. A. Litten, 450 N. Lemon Street, Orange, Calif.

Ed.

BOARD TO NUMBER HIGHWAYS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—A board of federal and state highway officials to devise plans for uniform numbering and marking of interstate highways for submission to the states has been appointed by Howard M. Gore, Secretary of Agriculture. The board is composed of 21 members, headed by Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads.

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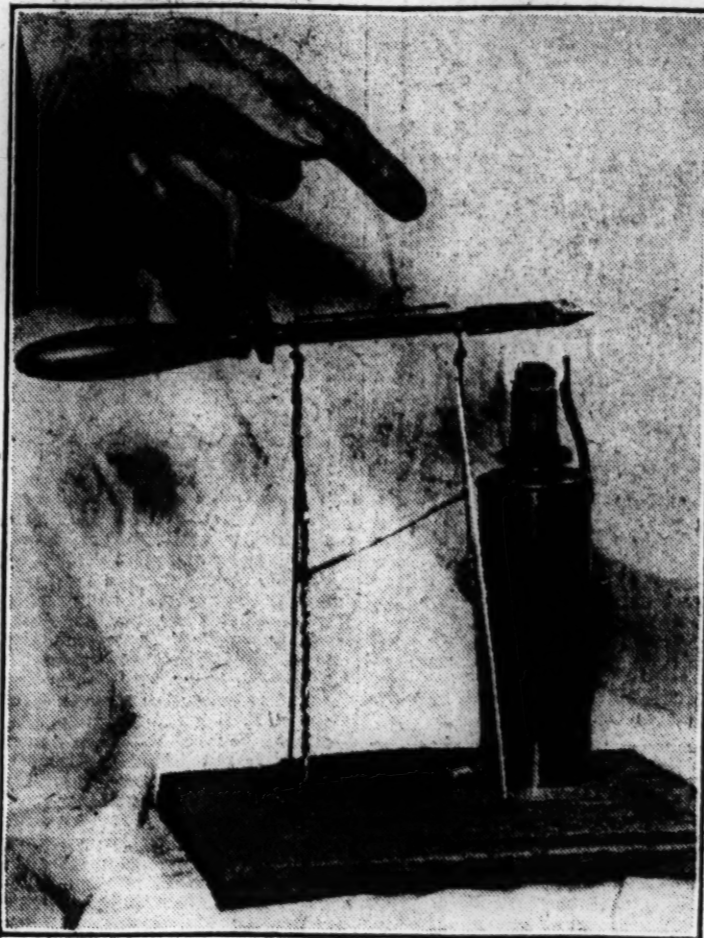
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Hotel Pfister

SUITS WRAPS

MILWAUKEE

Simple Stand Easily Made



© Kadel & Horbert

For the many builders who are unable to use an electric soldering iron and must therefore resort to the alcohol torch, the problem of keeping the soldering iron in the flame while adjusting the wires to be soldered is usually somewhat of a problem. Holding the iron in the hand over the flame waiting for it to heat is a great consumer of time. A simple solution of this problem is shown in the accompanying photograph, the best part of it all being the fact that the materials for the construction of the item shown are practically always to be found on the worker's bench. This device consists of a simple stand fashioned from the familiar bar bus with which sets are wired.

A small trough-like bend in the wires at the front and rear upper ends holds the iron in place over the flame and prevents it from rolling sideways. The legs are then a simple matter, it only being necessary to make them of the right length so that the point of the iron comes exactly in the center of the flame. Cross wires for the purpose of bracing the stand may be added according to the builder's individual taste. The result is a pleasing little stand that proves a real time and energy saver.

BRITISH RADIO NOTES

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Feb. 1

RADIO work is full of surprises.

How many people in the British Isles long to "pick up" the various stations of the British Broadcasting Company and have to be content with the scanty two or three that consent to come through, while in Bombay several thousand miles away W. Hulme-Smith gets London, Aberdeen, and Chelmsford regularly and can entertain his friends across the street with a loudspeaker.

During the international radio week he received Paris relayed by Chelmsford with which he delighted a large audience. India does not seem so far off when this can be done.

An amateur in Palestine with a 5-valve set employing six stages of high frequency was recently able to entertain a small officers' mess at Sarafand with both London and Paris music. Sarafand is the Zarephath of the Bible and is some 2000 miles from England.

The British Broadcasting Company recently received a message of greeting to King George by Australian experimenters. This was transmitted by Mr. Charles MacLurean of Strathfield, Sydney, and was forwarded to His Majesty by Mr. Simmonds.

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ing radio and detector, what do you think of this? My question here is how can I and where should I place a Hoyt voltmeter so that I can keep my eye on the voltage of all tubes? Is this possible? As I see it, a voltmeter cannot be connected in conjunction with two rheostats so as to show current in all four tubes. (13) Sleeper uses a Variolum across the secondary of the first transformer to cut down volume. Now I do not wish to detract one iota from last reception, but wish to ask you if this is essential, since it seems to me that it is quite a lot of trouble to be continually lifting a cover and regulating such a contrivance. (9) Is there any objection to binding posts in the latest practice, and are there any losses in running the wire together but through the back of the cabinet? (10) As I am in a vicinity of many tall steel structures and electric signs, will they have any bearing on DX reception?—G. S., New York City.

(Ans.) The 0001 fixed condenser is certainly essential if the receiver is to be selective. Mr. Sleeper has conceded this point since his first plans were published. As far as the taps are concerned either may be tried and the one that gives the best results may be made permanent connection. We have found the DVS in all respects to be every bit as good as the 199's. Some readers have had excellent results with the gridleak you speak of. Others have not cared for most amateur experience. The gridleak is really a matter for some experimenting. The size of the condenser and the position of the transformer determines in a general way the amount of regeneration that may be obtained. Mr. Browning is using 200 on a number of his sets at present. This seems high enough for most amateur experience. We believe, including the American, there is no objection to putting in the Variolum in the manner of Mr. Browning. It is a satisfactory arrangement. Do not use the loop hole type of current. It consumes a large amount of current. Use the meter which sells at \$7.50. This is the best one we have found. Type of instrument. Using a voltmeter you ought to have a master rheostat to control all the tubes and have the meter inserted directly after it in the circuit. The Variolum is not always necessary, but the tubes will stand the load without it. It need not be used. Binding posts are all right as is the practice of running the battery leads out through the back of the cabinet. Mr. Browning's leads should not come out at the same hole and should be separated. Electric signs with noisy motors and switching devices are likely to cause some interference while steel buildings seem to limit reception to some extent.

RACE-TRACK GAMBLING
OPPONENTS MOBILIZE

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25 (Special)

Organization of the committee to oppose race track gambling, under chairmanship of Clarence H. Howard, steel company president and head of the Missouri Boy Scouts, has been perfected to combat a legislative effort to legalize wagers on races in Missouri. Telegrams to legislators at the capital, Jefferson City, are declared to have halted the progress of the bill and the new committee has planned to send a strong representation to the Legislature to enter protests against passage of the measure.

Among the prominent members of the committee are Bishop William F. McMurray of the Methodist Church, South; Xenophon F. Willey, formerly United States Senator; Mrs. Nellie Berger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U.; John M. Atkinson, formerly Attorney General, and David W. Hill, formerly speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives.

Then all at once there was a great fluttering and twittering as a flock of little brown birds settled down in the bare branches of the willow tree. How they did chatter and fuss! Then suddenly they discovered some grain on the ground near the tree, and down they swooped all together, and picked and picked, and chirped and twittered in great glee over the

Father came out of the barn presently, on his way to the chicken coop to feed the hens. He was whistling a lively tune, and seeing Jean in the doorway, he waved his hand gaily in her direction. Of course, Jean waved her hand in reply, and the tiniest little smile appeared in answer to his jolly greeting.

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Musical Events—Theaters—Art—Motion Pictures

Music News and Reviews

Mme. Zeisler Soloist With Minneapolis Orchestra

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence).—After touring the country east and south for three weeks, the Minneapolis orchestra has returned home and last evening gave one of the best concerts of the year under the direction of Henri Verbrughe. The program was not a particularly exacting one, being composed of the "Der Freischütz" overture; Beethoven's second symphony, Schelling's "A Victory Ball," and Chopin's F minor concerto with Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler as soloist.

Fifty years' activity on the concert platform might be expected to have taken its toll from this well-loved pianist, but there were no evidences of physical, intellectual, or emotional weakness in the splendid interpretation Madame Zeisler gave to the concerto. Perhaps the royal fanfare of trumpets that greeted her entrance and the rising of orchestra and audience stimulated to superlative deeds in her performance; whatever the cause, it may be stated, unequivocally, that she played the work with a combination of technical skill, vitality of phrase, poetic impulse and intellectual poise surpassing any of the many interpretations we have heard from her in years gone by. For once the soloist was the real star of a symphony program, and everybody in the hall, from the conductor to the veriest tyro, paid her honor.

Of the three orchestral numbers the performance of Schelling's "A Victory Ball" deserves the highest commendation. This work has been frequently played by the orchestra while on tour and we benefited from the experience of its manifold complexities thus obtained. The details were far better worked out and, moreover, there was no puzzling over the meaning of obscure phrases, flexibility and sureness marked each step as the episodes in the poem were unfolded; altogether a splendid performance.

With the exception of a little occasional stiffness of phrase and dullness of expression in the opening movement of the symphony, this composition was well interpreted, and the movement was especially noteworthy for beautiful expressiveness, grace and beauty. The overture, familiar and rather wearisome, still charms by its tunefulness.

Fritz Reiner Conducts the Philadelphia Philharmonic

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16 (Special Correspondence).—With Igor Stravinsky appearing for the first time in Philadelphia as a soloist, the concert for piano and wind instruments, and Fritz Reiner, conductor of the Cincinnati Orchestra, for the first time here as a conductor, the concert of the Philadelphia Philharmonic, given by the Philadelphia Orchestra, was a most successful one of the high spots of the present musical season.

Two novelties were on the program, the concerto and an orchestral suite by Bela Bartok, an early work, written, as the composer admits, while he was strongly under the influence of Richard Strauss. It did not need his explanation to show this. The suite is full of Strauss harmonically, melodically, and orchestrally, with, however, a personal touch which proves this to have been the result of study, and not mere plagiarism. Except for the excessive length of the third movement, with a virtually unchanged rhythm throughout, the suite is an interesting and enjoyable work, although there is not sufficient originality in it to place it among the really vital orchestral works.

Mr. Stravinsky's concerto is like a great many of his compositions in that the rhythmic element seems to be placed first and foremost by the composer, and this was emphasized by his manner of performance. It is clear upon hearing the work what Stravinsky meant when he said that it had "returned to a Bach Concerto Grosso brought very much up to date. It has most of the characteristics of the Stravinsky composition in the harmonic structure, and, while he never approaches the melodic values of certain parts of the "Oiseau de feu," nevertheless there are certain distinctly melodic passages in the slow movement.

Mr. Reiner showed himself to be a conductor of the first rank. It is no small matter to hold a strange orchestra together, even though it be a very small one, through a work like the Stravinsky concerto, but Mr. Reiner did it with one rehearsal. His reading of the Bartok, overture, to "Benvenuto Cellini" was splendid, and even better was the interpretation of "Till Eulenspiegel." One might not always agree with some of the tempo in the latter part of "Eulenspiegel," but the intense idea which he sought was always clear.

A Program of Viola Music: the Elman Quartet

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Louis Bailly, the viola player, gives a program of music written for viola and piano at the Town Hall on the afternoon of March 28. He will be assisted by Alton Jones, pianist. He of Hindemith, the sonata for viola and piano of Strube, which is in manuscript; the suite for viola and orchestra, accompaniment reduced for piano, also in manuscript; by Jonen; and the Schumann "Märchenbilder," op. 113. Mr. Bailly claims for all these works the first New York performance; and he can scarcely be disputed in regard to any of them, unless, possibly, the Schumann work. He describes the Hindemith piece as the heaviest on the program and the Strube piece as the lightest; and in all four pieces he maintains he has sufficient variety and contrast to please any audience. In any event, he here carries out the purpose which he earnestly cherishes, of playing only music composed for his instrument and of avoiding arrangements and trifling fiddle-tunes.

three movements, played without break. The first movement is fantastic in tempo; the second is a theme with variations; the finale also is conceived in variation style. The composition is extremely modern, having no key and none of the ordinary indications of measure. And yet, Mr. Bailly declares, it is as clear in structure as any classic; "like looking at your face in a mirror," he says. He expresses high regard for Hindemith, who is himself a viola player.

The Elman Quartet
The Jonen suite begins with an elegy, broad in melodic line, but not gloomy in mood, and concludes with a sort of rhapsody, quick and sparkling. The Schumann work, Mr. Bailly played in Paris before the war. It consists of a slow, romantic movement, a movement in hunting-scene style, a fast movement in third place, and a slow, melancholy one, beautiful in melodic contour, for the close. Of the chamber music enterprises of the past week, one of the most interesting, doubtless, was the concert of Mischa Elman at the Town Hall on the evening of Feb. 18; the program including Schumann's quartet in A major and Mozart's quintet in G minor for the regular four-string instruments and an additional viola. Mr. Elman's associates were Edward Bachman as second violin, Nicolas Moldovan and William Schubert as viola players, and Horace Bitt as cellonist. Especially delightful from the ensemble standpoint was the performance of the Schumann work—a great improvement in balance and harmonic clarity over the playing at the first Elman concert early in the season. In the Mozart work, Mr. Elman as first violin greatly predominated; to the extent that first and last the interpretation was his and not the group's. Everything said and done, however, the Elman experiment in chamber music is proving an impressive, and even a brilliant success.

Mengelberg and Fleisch
George Morgan, tenor, gave a recital at Aeolian Hall on the evening of Feb. 18, with Frank Bibb playing his accompaniments. As heretofore, he disclosed a rich, sonorous voice and a generally admirable schooling.

Willem Mengelberg brought out the suite from "L'Arlesienne," No. 1, by Bizet, and the "Italia" rhapsody, op. 11, by Casella, at the Philharmonic concert of Feb. 19 in Carnegie Hall. Of course he was everything that could be asked for in these picturesque, military-band-like pieces. He also presented the concerto for violin, op. 77, of Brahms, with Carl Flesch as soloist, and, as sometimes happens when he has to share honors with another artist, neither he nor his colleague came off very gloriously. Can it be that the concerto was put on without sufficient rehearsal? It was played correctly enough all around; indeed, it was masterfully played in the solo part. But in the case of a concerto, accompaniment must measure up to the best mark, or nothing can.

Mme. Gabrielle Leuschetzky gave a piano recital at Aeolian Hall on the evening of Feb. 20, interpreting with the greatest imaginable skill and sincerity for one of her group pieces a French prelude, the Liszt fantasy and fugue on B-A-C-H, a Gluck gavotte, two sonatas by Durante and a gigue by Bach.

W. P. T.

Claire Dux Is Soloist With Cincinnati Orchestra

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence).—Familiar music and a return to conventional program arrangement were two of the outstanding features of the first concert given by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Feb. 20 and 21. Last-minute changes in the works listed for performance substituted the Beethoven overture to "Egmont" for Sowerby's suite "From the Northland," while Brahms' Fourth Symphony replaced the Mahler Symphony in G major. Strauss's tone poem, "Death and Transfiguration," was added, leaving four songs, sung by Claire Dux, the only portion of the program to be presented as announced.

The fact that the major portion of the two audiences found it possible

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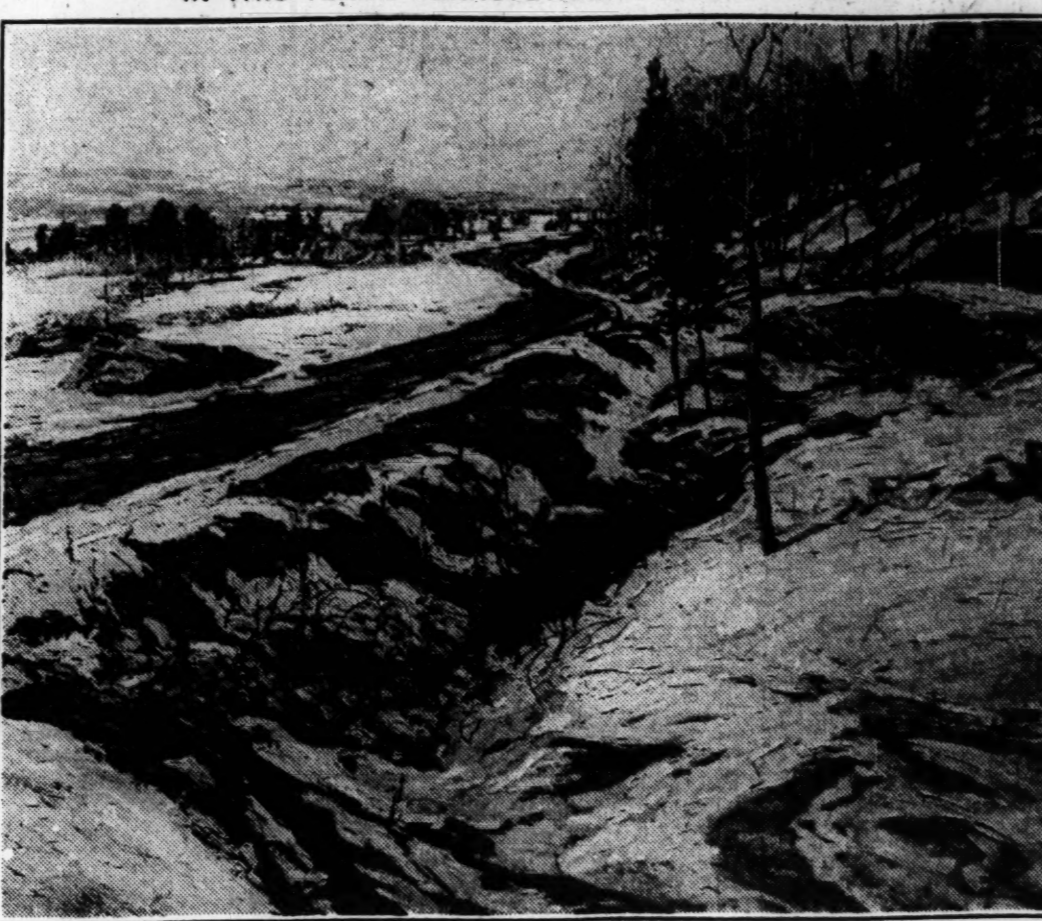
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IN THIS YEAR'S PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY SHOW



"HILL COUNTRY," FROM A PAINTING BY W. ELMER SCHOFIELD

to be prompt seemed to justify the inclusion of "Egmont" quite aside from any intrinsic merits of the music itself. Mr. Reiner has managed to arrange his programs in such a fashion that his audiences have not wearied of the group of overtures and shorter orchestral pieces which customarily open symphony concerts. He has found interesting examples of modern music and has managed to find worthy novelties from the older musical literature. "Egmont" has not done service in several years, so that hearing it again after the interval made it seem almost new. Incidentally it was excellently done.

Equally familiar to orchestra and audience was the Brahms symphony. The orchestra has shown to no better advantage this season than it did in this music. It was an unusually fine performance. The band was especially well done. Mr. Reiner's reading brought out familiar beauties of the score and new ones as well, especially in the final movement, which departed somewhat from the usual interpretation.

Miss Dux sang two Mozart arias: one from "Il re Pastore," the other a newly found manuscript, "With Thy Sweet Eyes," and two of Mahler's songs, "Im ständchen linden Duft" and "Wer hat des Liedlein erdacht." The Mahler numbers were vocally the most effective of the group, although all were distinguished by the artistry, taste, and intelligence of their presentation. A certain lack of balance in the volume of the upper and middle registers was noticeable in the Mozart arias. This was less marked in the Mahler songs, which were done with half-voice, and in Roger's "Weggeht," the single encore. Mr. Reiner's accompaniments were extraordinarily fine.

While it may be that successive hearings of "Death and Transfiguration" make it seem less effective, the tone-poem came as a distinct anti-

climax.

The cast of "The Toss of a Coin," a new play by Arthur Previn and Edwin Maxwell, now in rehearsal for the East Publications, Inc., includes Charles Trowbridge, John Anthony, Arthur Albertson, Harry Banister, John T. Dwyer, Virginia Pemberton, Catherine Dale Owen and others.

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Reginald Denny Achieves Comedianship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Piccadilly

Theater, "Oh, Doctor," a motion picture

taken from the story by Harry

Leon Wilson, directed by Harry

Pollard.

Reginald Denny has been on the

road to becoming a screen comedian

for some time, but until now the

proper material and environment

have not been forthcoming. In this

latest picture Mr. Denny gives a

very "different" performance from

his previous efforts and puts himself

down on record as a screen actor

of resource and skill. He is constantly

amusing as the young man who

fancies himself a hopelessly

delicate creature but who is eventually

prompted to throw off his doubts

and fears by a charming young

woman who has been posted as his

nurse. He, who until then, has been

afraid of nearly everything, now

reaches out for tests of his new-

born courage. He finds plenty such

before the film comes to an end, and

he conquers the greatest obstacle

of all. Mr. Denny's performance is

very neatly contrived and he is now

to be regarded as much more than

just a knockabout hero of the screen.

He has the lovely Mary Astor for

the cause and climax of his sudden

heroics, and she has seldom been

more convincing than in this film.

'Salome of the Tenements'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Rialto

Theater, "Salome of the Tenements,"

a motion picture adapted by Sonya

Levin from Anna Yeselska's novel,

directed by Sidney Olcott.

Here is a close-knit and convincing

picture of a young girl of the ghetto.

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drawn sequentially from her sidewalk beginnings in Hester Street to her eventual installation in a presumably Fifth Avenue mansion. This is the best work that Mr. Olcott has done in some time, and he has used even such inland centers as Madrid and Berlin are similarly equipped. Yet New York with its numberless institutions of one sort or another can boast of no naval museum, and the local color plentifully at hand is liberally and judiciously. He has not only set the teeming multitudes of New York's east side upon the screen with remarkable fidelity, but he has also chosen revealing types of resource and skill. He is constantly amusing as the young man who fancies himself a hopelessly delicate creature but who is eventually prompted to throw off his doubts and fears by a charming young woman who has been posted as his nurse. He, who until then, has been afraid of nearly everything, now reaches out for tests of his new-born courage. He finds plenty such before the film comes to an end, and he conquers the greatest obstacle of all. Mr. Denny's performance is very neatly contrived and he is now to be regarded as much more than just a knockabout hero of the screen. He has the lovely Mary Astor for the cause and climax of his sudden heroics, and she has seldom been more convincing than in this film.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Romantic Movement in England

A History of Modern English Romanticism. By Dr. Harko G. de Maar. Vol. I. Elizabethan and Modern Romanticism in the Eighteenth Century. London: Humphrey Milford. 10s. 6d. net.

There is a word in the English language so elusive that it has been used readily enough, a mere schoolboy might easily confound the most learned grown-up by asking him to define it. Exact scholars have been known to wilt visibly at the request. And yet, however completely the more cautious folk among us may try to avoid it, the word is sure to crop up sooner or later. For the thought of literary critics since Addison's day has been obsessed by it, and, indeed, at once when we think of classicism in literature, there the alternative is also, on the tip of the tongue. "Romanticism," or the movement that has given English poetry such a glorious place in the literature of the modern world.

Henry More, one of the Cambridge Platonists, appears to have been the first to make use of the word. He wrote of "romantic invention" in 1659, by which he meant work of a fabulous or fictitious character, fantastic, extravagant. In other generations it has signified various other things, but today the majority of us are inclined, without being particularly satisfied, to accept Professor Herford's rough definition of it as "the domination of impassioned imagination and visionary senses over calm reason and clear perception in the creation of literature."

Finds "Unbroken Continuity"

This presupposes that "calm reason and clear perception" have had their periods of dominance—as, for example, during what is commonly regarded as the anti-romantic eighteenth century. The validity of such a pre-supposition has now been questioned, however, by a Dutch professor, Dr. Harko G. de Maar, in a volume which, though produced in Holland, has not only a London publisher's imprint, but is written in English, that could hardly have been bettered by a native to the language. Dr. de Maar's lucidity and skill are so great that he presents to us one of the most delightful treatises that ever came from the groves of the Arcades.

Dr. de Maar believes in the un-

broken continuity of the romantic movement in literature. The era between the Elizabethans and the moderns who began with Chatterton, Burns, Blake, Wordsworth and Coleridge was not so dark as the romantics themselves have generally believed. Confronted with Pope, Johnson, and the other Augustans, he is not dismayed. He declares that eighteenth century readers had such a preference for the romantics like Shakespeare, Spenser, and Milton, that at least 70 complete editions of Milton were called for, over 100 editions of "Paradise Lost," about 50 editions of Shakespeare, and many of Spenser. Therefore:

If we remember that Spenser must have been read about as much as Dryden, that Shakespeare's romantic plays were thoroughly appreciated and that the number of editions of Milton far exceeded that of the editions of Pope, we are once more reminded of the danger of sweeping statements about the eighteenth century and classical poetry. At one time these were very common and they have not yet quite disappeared. Thus one of the best short handbooks on recent dates states: "During the whole of the eighteenth century the classical school of Pope was in the ascendant. We should endeavor to show that it was not."

"A Study of Life in Words"

He believes it is a mistake to select a number of prominent men as typical of their period and to draw general conclusions from the works of men whose essential character is their individuality and genius; for "the history of literature is not identical with the history of individual literary genius." All that happens in the world of letters, writes Dr. de Maar, is "part of the voice of mankind preserved for later generations."

The homely letter of a simple peasant, the brilliant epigram of a wit, the scintillating pamphlet of the poetical back, the profound reflections of a philosopher, the wild prophecies of a visionary, the sublime epic and the left sonnet, the rombling novel and the neat essay, all that has been written of man's life is part of the history of literature, which is the study of life in words.

The small fry, that is, are as representative of a period as the big fish.

And, as a matter of fact, no fewer than 130 poems modeled on the Spenserian stanza, by 36 different authors, appeared during the age which is supposed to have marked the decline of romanticism in England.

We do not need to grant Dr. de Maar's thesis to enjoy his book. Wordsworth and Coleridge would certainly have opposed it, for were not they rebels against the eighteenth century precisely because they

thought it was, as Keats said, a "poetic desert?" And readers who believe in the rise and fall of the tide in all human movements, while not forgetting this, may find a thoroughly disinterested enjoyment in such authoritative and less debatable chapters as those on the early fame of Milton, the influence of the Elizabethan drama and sonnets, and the mid-eighteenth century "literature of gloom." They will also value the excellent bibliography at the end of each chapter. And to crown all, they will look forward eagerly to Dr. de Maar's second volume.



Decorated From "The Early Adventures of Peacham Grew" (Penn Publishing Co.)

A Number of Things

North America. By J. Russell Smith. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.

THE world is so full of a number of things, as Stevenson pointed out in a memorable couplet, that we who live in it should all be as happy as kings; yet this interesting multiplicity has its disadvantages. Even a fractional area, such as the North American continent, is full of a number of things that to achieve an intelligent acquaintance with them is well nigh impossible.

To approach such an acquaintance is a task that may reasonably demand time, study, and assimilation of history, statistics, etc., over a long period. Other things being equal, most of us would lack the patience, to say nothing of the personal enthusiasm for the job, necessary to keep us at it, though we would all agree that the resulting knowledge would be highly desirable. Even when somebody has done it for us and embodied the results in a book we are a little apprehensive that it will take some patience and persistence to read the book.

For 20 years, Prof. J. Russell Smith has been teaching economic geography at Columbia University, and accumulating material for his substantial volume, to give it full and descriptive title, "North America: Its People and the Resources, Development, and Prospects of the Continent as an Agricultural, Industrial, and Commercial Area." The title will not attract readers who enjoy racing through a book to see how it comes out, or in this case, how Prof. Smith thinks North America is likely to come out.

On the other hand, it is a much more consecutively interesting book than some who see it will judge from the title. The exposition is entertaining, not because the author has consciously sought that end, but because he commands a clear and easy

style and is dealing with a subject that is really of human rather than academic interest.

Professor Smith has covered his vast subject by dividing it into sections—"The Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador," "The St. Lawrence Valley," "New England—Canadian Maritime Region," "The Erie Canal Belt—New York to Buffalo," etc., etc.—and authenticating his text by submitting the manuscript chapters to readers, especially familiar with these subdivisions. That the list of readers counts up to more than 30 indicates the scope of the work and the thoroughness with which it has been done; nor does this exhaust the number of expert helpers along these subdivisions. That the list of thanks to "the dozens who have actually helped me, to the hundreds who have labored on books, reports, and articles which in turn have been material from which I have tried to erect a new structure."

The Book Weevil
One may believe that this "new structure" will stand for an authoritative exposition of North America, industrially, agriculturally, and commercially, as the continent is at present, and as it has been made by geographical conditions and the character and needs of human beings. That the city of Troy, New York, supplies nine-tenths of all the collars worn in the United States is a tiny detail, but not uninteresting. "In 1827," says our author, "an incipient minister then engaged in the dry goods business concluded that collars separate from shirts would be an advantage. His wife made some and started her neighbors making them for her husband to sell. In 1851 the sewing machine started the real boom in the manufacture of collars and cuffs."

Nor, to take a long jump from one subject to another, did the present reviewer know before that "in 1919

Railroad Consolidation.

The Consolidation of Railroads. By Walter M. W. Spillman. New York: The Macmillan Company.

FEDERAL management of the railroads of the United States during the latter period of the late war was a gigantic temporary consolidation to secure certain advantages demanded by the emergency; and though the benefits of that consolidation cost dearly, the conviction that similar benefits might be secured permanently led to the provision in the Transportation Act of 1920, which restored the roads to private management, for public hearings and the adoption of a plan looking to future permanent consolidations. Professor Spillman, a member of the Texas Railroad Commission and professor of economics in the University of Texas, traces the genesis of this conception, apparently so contrary to the anti-trust sentiment of a generation past, and records the developments growing out of the provision in the Transportation Act, down to the early part of 1924.

The purposes sought in providing for consolidation are first explained, together with the attitudes and recommendations of various associations vitally concerned regarding the merits of the purposes announced. In the presentation, and particularly in his analysis of the William Z. Ripley report, upon which the Interstate Commerce Commission based its tentative plan for possible consolidations, the author appears to be a careful and faithful chronicler. He follows a statement of the commission's plan, and several others presented by interested authorities, including that of the author, somewhat elaborated. An account of the public hearings held, in which

the commission collected a voluminous record of testimony on the question, ends the chapters of material submitted as a basis for discussion.

In the remaining chapters, on what the record developed, the advantages and disadvantages of consolidation, and on compulsory as opposed to voluntary or permissive consolidation, the author states the results of the investigation, and argues the question with great conviction. His presentation, as well, other views than his own, and, if his reasoning seems at some points to be unsound, his conclusions carry great weight, and the discussion is balanced and illuminating upon a question of immense public importance.

The Nickel Plate merger and the Southern Pacific's acquisition of the El Paso and Southwestern System, recently accomplished or in process of accomplishment, give point and timeliness to Professor Spillman's able thesis.

Three Books to Buy This Week

For Your Library: Diary of Samuel Pepys, with an Introduction by Guy Stow. 2 vols. (Dent, 15s.; Dutton, \$5).
For Your Living Room: Byron, by Ethel Colburn Mayne (Scribner, \$3).
For Your Bedroom: Drag, by William Dudley Pelley (Little Brown, \$2).

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

John A. Brashear, An Autobiography of a Man Who Loved the Stars, edited by W. Lucien Scafe. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$4.
Personnel Management on the Railroads, by the Policyholders' Service Bureau. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. New York: Simmons Boardman Publishing Company.
Sturdy, by Pierre Cautot. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.50.
Pottery and Porcelain, by Emil Hannover, edited by Bernard Rackham. 3 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$25.
Wed Marriage, by B. H. Lehman. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.
Human Nature and the Gospel, by William Lyon Phelps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.
Modern Auction, 1925, by Grace G. Montgomery. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
Bible Aims, by Charles Blamfield. Boston: The Bailey Press.
Principles of Literary Criticism, by

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A Gardener's A.B.C.

A Real A B C of Gardening. By A. J. Macneil. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.00.

HERE is a book that should be owned by every person who has a garden or plans to have one. Although it is intended, as the title indicates, primarily for the beginner, the experienced gardener also will find in it much valuable information. "We would have a garden for every home," the author writes, "but can only hope to make progress toward the achievement of that aim by showing how the lack of ideal conditions may be overcome, by pointing the way to make even the tiny sunless spots behind the houses of town streets into gardens and by telling how the storm-swept coasts may be planted with trees and shrubs that will brave the storms and find a foothold in the hungry sands." Then follow clear directions for every possible contingency. Like the good primary teacher, Mr. Macneil anticipates difficulties and shows the way out of them, taking his pupil from the first steps through planning, planting, sowing seeds, vegetable and flower, both in frames and in their permanent growing place. He points out that gardening is but just begun when all these things are done, and carries his gardener through the changing busy summer days and the fall work and the making all snug for the winter.

The book, while intensely practical, inspires a desire for more artistic gardens. The reader will not be satisfied with just a place to grow things, when he learns how easily possible is something better. The volume has fine illustrations in color and half-tone, with many line drawings illustrative of the directions—and as simple as ABC.

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Patronage, Pension, or Fellowship

That the old system of patronage of poets and other artists by individuals of wealth can ever be revived seems hardly possible. Such a system arose under a quite different social order. It was the product of manners, customs, and ideals that have long since disappeared. To revive the artists themselves would be the first to protest. In the first century, B. C., Virgil and Horace could accept without criticism enormous gifts of money or land from Augustus and Maecenas, because the poet was looked upon as a public benefactor, fully entitled to the munificence of the great, but because the great were looked upon as benefactors, they were glad to give the encouragement of the arts. Virgil is said to have possessed something over a half-million dollars, in American money, most of which came to him from his patrons. During the Middle Ages, the same system was followed in this respect as in all others, and the Italian despots, like the Roman emperors, showered rich gifts upon sculptors, painters, and architects. In the modern world, small, the artist could not make even a bare living by his art and the system of patronage was therefore a matter of course, just as the endorsement of research scholars is a matter of course. The system existed only the great artistic eras, down to the eighteenth century, were made

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3

For even as, from sight concealed,
By never flush of dawn revealed
Nor e'er illumined by golden noon,
Nor sunset-streaked with crimson bar,
Nor silver-spanned by wake of moon,
Nor visited of any star,
Beneath these lands a river waits to
(So men divine) our utmost wilder-
ness,
Rolls dark, but yet shall know our
skies,
Soon as the wisdom of the wise
Conspires with nature to disclose
The blessing prisoned and un-
blessed,
Till round our lessening wastes
there flows

A perfect zone of broadened
green,
Till all our land, Australia Fell
called,
Become one Continent-Isle of
Emerald;—
So flows beneath our good and ill
A viewless stream of Common Will
A gathering force, a present might
That from its silent depths
gloom
At Wisdom's voice shall leap
light,
And hide our barren feuds
by
Till, all our sundering lines with
love o'ergrown,
Our bounds shall be the girdling sea
alone.
—James Brunton Stephens.

Frog Song

To sing, with myriad little throats
in tune.

Clara L. Sexton.

“With whom is no variableness”

The recognition of God as changeless good also reveals the unchanging nature of man as His likeness. In a loved hymn occur the words,

In order to maintain thought at this standard, we must constantly remind ourselves of the fact that, because there is no variability with our Father, there can be no variability in the thought of His children. We must be constantly reminding ourselves that we are all perfectly only good from others, and they can expect only good from us. Isaiah, recognizing man as the expression of the perfect and immutable qualities of God, foretells the time when this recognition shall be universal, and "a man shall be . . . as his brother's keeper." (Isaiah 59:17) That time came with the advent of Christian Science. The consciousness that is at-one with divine Love is as "a covert from the tempest" to the troubled human sense. It is the uplifted Christ, Truth, drawing mortals from their disheartened struggle with evil beliefs, and helping them to see themselves as God-children.

Striving steadfastly to carry out this purification of thought with regard to our brother-man, we can rejoice in the knowledge that a true and lasting sense of peace is being revealed to the whole world. For only as each individual in a nation makes spirituality, instead of material success, his goal will the tempest of greed and human passion yield to the undisturbed peace and harmony of spiritual reality.



Town Hall and Market Place, Keswick

Clustering Houses

The main objection to the system, aside from its militancy against the dignity of the authors who wrote under it, was that it put them under obligation to the donor of gifts, and thereby made them, if they chose, to live in idleness. It is notorious that idleness and luxury are poor foster-mothers of the Muse and that many a poet has done himself wrong by giving his years of obscurity and poverty to write self wrote an entertaining essay on the advantages of living in a garret. But in addition to these objections is the fact that the system, as the general public looks askance at the man who lives on bounty, disguised though this may be. The poet of to-day cannot ignore the pressure of the public opinion which is so potent in our practical age assumes that an able-bodied man ought to be able to earn a living. We may argue that the poet is doing something much nobler than the average man, but in accepting financial aid he is doing only what great numbers of scholars are doing; but in such matters ability counts for little, and the chance against practicality is though these may be purely philistine.

The arts, however, show some differences as regards their amenability to dignified patronage, the author being in a somewhat peculiar position. A physician can be a painter, sculptor, or musician greatly without actually giving him money. A man like Edward de Coppel, who for years financed the Flonzaley Quartette, or like that Mr. Leyland of New York, who has been in the Pre-Raphaelites and in Whistler, can be of inestimable service both to art and artists; but what can he do for a poet? If he buys even a dozen or a hundred copies of the poet's every book, he still has not helped him much.

Certainly the days of Mæcenas, Atticus, Pollio, Lorenzo di Medici, and other benefactors have passed; but there are still helpful patrons of genius still. The best of these are impersonal, such as a pension granted by a government or a residential fellowship without stated duties, granted by a university. Probably the last is the best of all and is that which the recipient can accept with least reluctance. The trouble with the first is that it is granted only after the author has proved his worthiness and may not need it half so much as he did during his days of obscurity. Perhaps the second is the shrewdest, for institutions for the advancement of the arts, as we now have for the advancement of scholarly research, are more likely to make a wise compromise will be given a secure opportunity to pursue his chosen art, unhampered by the thought of money. But arts is questionable ground. Giving an artist a pension by freeing them from the material necessities of living.

R. M. G.

A Thing to Be Remembered

I saw a ballad singer pluck a prim-
rose
On going down the highway into
town,
The morning that the blue bird
sang. Who knows
But that it's these things we call
Spring? A clown,
A bird, a rose, a ballad singer and
A sweet wind blowing steadily from
the south,
Clearing months-old cobwebs from
the land,
Changing frost to dewdrops at
earth's mouth.

I saw a primrose and a ballad singer
Go into town in early morning. A
thing
To be remembered. Why, winter will
not linger
When blue and yellow shout that it
is Spring,
And a clown can find a theme for
verse in air
That blows from waking meadows
fragrance rare.

—Berenice Du Rae, in "University
of Washington Poems."

Miss Bremer on the Hudson

road, magnificent Hudson. It was a pity that the day was rainy, because the voyage, excepting for this, was one of the most beautiful which any one can imagine, especially when, after a few hours' time, we reached what are called the Highlands. The horses with their bold, good covered

home. He built his house himself, planted all the trees and flowers around it. . . . A certain darkness of tone prevails within the house; all the wood-work is brown. . . In forms, furniture, and arrangement the finest taste prevails; everything is soft and noble, and as comfortable as it is tasteful. The only brilliant things in the rooms are the pretty flowers in lovely vases and baskets. Besides, there are books, busts, and some nice

The Sheikh

The Sheik was holding open house that evening in Jerusalem. He had returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca, and all his friends were gathering to congratulate him. Carrying a lantern—for this quarter of Jerusalem is poorly lighted and the moon had not yet risen above the mountains of Moab—we went stumbling in the cobbled narrow ways to his gate.

The Sheikh's house was tall and white behind the trees of his garden. An arched doorway of light welcomed us into a scent of sandalwood and spices. On the threshold of his reception room the Sheikh stood to greet us. He wore an undergarment of thin-striped gold and black, and over this a flowing cloak of purple silk—resplendent, though merely his ordinary costume. The colors and

The Wise Man

Far does the man all other men excel,
Who, from his wisdom, thinks in all
things well,
Wisely considering, to himself a
friend,
All for the present best, and for the
end.
Nor is the man without his share of
praise,
Who well the dictates of the wise
obeys:
But he that is not wise himself, nor
can
Hearken to wisdom, is a useless man.
—Hesiod.

—Hesiod.

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<p>sted in Moscow, and the admirers of her husband a group which called itself a morative committee.</p> <p>Gift of Birthplace</p> <p>work of Prince Kropotkin may ided into various sections --</p>	<p>RUSSIA DEBATES TROTSKY'S FALL</p> <p>Moscow Impression Holds</p>	<p>46 States Imp Inheritance Ta</p> <p>Besides levying such on their own reside</p>
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the social, and literary and
in Russia, these the first
The commissar was regarded
awakening of an independent
actual life. The Moscow munic-
gave to the committee the
where Prince Kropotkin was
the last few months
Kropotkin has visited Eng-
land to collect souvenirs of
his band.

But from personal things, such
as a study, a reading room of
his character has been opened
in connection with the museum.
It is attached to the museum a
hall in which discussions take
place and the objects of the
museum and with the museum is
develop an independent intellec-
tual life in Russia.

In London a committee similar to
the one set up in France has been
formed. Its members are Ber-
nard Shaw, Bernard Shaw, Cun-
ningham Graham, H. G. Wells, and
Carpenter.

Some of the objects of these com-
mittees is to keep a link between
Paris and London. They have
constant communication with
Paris, and it is hoped that the

That Former Commissar Escaped Easily

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (Special Corre-
spondence) — Outside of Russia,
Trotzky's removal from his post as
War Commissar doubtless conveyed
the impression of a great fall. Here,
however, the impression prevails
that Trotzky was let off rather
easily. The writer had an oppor-
tunity to talk with one of the men
who participated in the joint ses-
sion of the Moscow and Petrograd
Central Control Committee, which
decided to accept Trotzky's resigna-
tion. He said:

I think the Central Committee
acted as moderately as was possible
under the circumstances.

It would have been a challenge to
the discipline and unity of the army
to have let Trotzky add his head after
a controversy in which the over-
whelming majority of the party felt
that Trotzky had seriously offended
against party discipline. But Trotz-
ky still enjoys the high prestige that
goes with being a member of the

many states impose
on certain personal prop-
erty owned by residents of
other states. It is pos-
sible that bequests of stocks
and bonds, for example, may
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dence, the decedent's legal resi-
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**RUSSIAN VICE-PREMIER
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OF LANDED ESTATES**

PARIS, Feb. 3, (Special Correspondence)—Stanislaus Thugutt, the Vice-Premier, gave an interview to a representative of the Russian Science Monitor, in which he set forth his opinion on the present situation in Poland with respect to national minorities. Mr. Thugutt was specialized in the matter of estates, and since his acceptance as a Vice-Premier it has been a matter that a distinct improvement has been effected among the east-oriental. He said:

"The Government is working ac-

Political Bureau, the inner circle within the Central Committee. If the Central Committee had wished to annihilate Trotsky politically, it would have done so long ago from this body. As matters stand now, there is nothing to prevent Trotsky from assuming some other responsible post, as soon as he feels fit for active work, assuming, of course, that he loyally accepts the decision of the Central Committee, as a good Communist must."

A Lament Resolution

This viewpoint is somewhat borne out by the fact that the most lenient of the three: types of resolutions which were proposed to the Central Committee was adopted. One rejected resolution was to the effect that Trotsky should be expelled from the party altogether, while another suggested that he be expelled from the Political Bureau and the Central Committee.

Of course the idea that Trotsky is being let off easily calls to mind the man who, on being charged with having committed "Victory" exclaimed "Show me Defeat." The fact that the

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for the application of the laws and by the parliamentary body in the next year for the eastern part, where the minority problem is usually pressing—namely the language and school laws, considering particularly the aspirations of minorities in this respect. In near future the Government intends to lay before the Diet a project improving the economic conditions of the minorities proposing the voluntary splitting up of the large provinces and estates, thereby aiming at relieving the people's hunger for within the limits of territory can dispose of. There is not that the introduction of this plan will do much to improve the state of the people of these districts. The Government also lays great stress on the necessity of improving the administration in the districts controlled by national minorities and applying it to the needs and concerns of the local population. This is being carried on intensively already shows good results.

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♦ ♦ ♦

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♦ ♦ ♦

Canal traffic for the Panama year 1924 has been completed and announced in the Panama Record. The total number of

resolution on one occasion to the effect that, despite all differences of opinion, it was necessary to work with Trotsky. Now it is considered an act of favor if he is only removed from the War Commissariat and not banished from the party ranks altogether.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Lessons of October"

Trotsky's weakness in the recent controversy may be at least partially attributed to the fact that his historical introduction, "Lessons of October," which served as a center of discussion, was a poor popular reading card. When, in 1923, Trotsky denounced the evils of bureaucratism and declared that the party youth must receive more consideration, he has raising present-day dissatisfaction with the party's sympathy. But there was no such lively interest when Trotsky attempted to cast up the balance-sheet of the November Revolution, and consequently the Central Executive and Central Committee leaders to stigmatize the book as a perversion of Leninism and to excommunicate Trotsky for

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transited during this year 1983 as compared with 6037 in Panama Canal net tonnage decreased from 24,737,000 in 1973 to 22,000 in 1974, and totals decreased \$22,966,000 to \$22,809,000. Cargo handled, however, showed a slight increase to 25,000 for the year 1974. The figures are for commercial cargo only.

♦ ♦ ♦

The White Star Line carried 45 percent of all the passenger traffic transited from the port of Pinar del Rio in 1974, reports show. Its nearest competitor carried 43 percent of the traffic; the other two getting only 13 per cent.

H. BLAIR-STEWART
1979

however, showed a slight increase to 25,800,000 for the year 1924. The figures are for commercial only.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

The White Star Line carried 45 per cent of all the passenger traffic from Queenstown, the principal port in the report in 1924. The nearest competitor carried 42 per cent of the traffic, the other two getting only 13 per cent.

American Telephone & Telegraph

142nd Dividend

The regular quarterly dividend of Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents (\$2.25) per share will be paid on Wednesday, April 10, 1925, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, March 17, 1925.

On account of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, the transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, March 17, 1925, and re-opened at 10:00 A. M. on Wednesday, April 1, 1925.

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BOSTON DEFEATS MONTREAL CLUB

Stuart Draws Out Benedict for Winning Goal in Overtime Period

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE					
STANDING					
	W	T	L	Goals For Agt	Pts
Hamilton ...	17	1	7	84 51	35
St. Patricks..	16	0	9	77 76	32
Canadiens ...	15	2	8	83 47	32
Ottawa	13	1	11	70 62	27
Montreal ...	8	2	16	43 54	18
Boston	4	0	23	42 108	8

National Hockey League contest last night, defeating the Montreal "Millionaires" 2 to 1 in overtime at the Boston Arena. Incidentally three of the four wins for the season have been obtained from the Montrealers and last night's win is the second of the season on the home ice.

The fairness of Boston hockey fans was rewarded. Despite a record of 22 defeats against them, the Bruins have played to quite good-sized houses each

win, but hope continued and last night's victory was the last straw. The team, thoroughly when William Stuart, colorful defense man and forward for the locals, checked a Montreal attack. The Montreal players, however, moved forward, rounded the defense, pulled Benedict out of the net and slipped the puck into the net.

The best of the victory in the viewpoint of the local fans was the fact that previous to the third period the Montreal players had been without much question at that. Late in the opening period Duncan Munro, a defenseman, was injured by a lead-up upon which to work. Obtaining the puck in his own territory he sailed right straight through the local team. The Montreal players were easily beat. Dr. Charles Stewart, goalie.

The second session was scoreless, although the visitors were the better formed team. The time of Stewart in the local goal, continues to be practically

stops to make than the local man, but few of them were as difficult as Stewart managed. Several times Montreal attackers were clear but failed to elude Stewart, and they even smiled at their own efforts when fruitless as a mark of credit to the Boston goalie.

Starting the third period Boston had six men against five for Montreal but shortly after the start had only three against four for the visitors. Wholly unexpectedly with the odds against them the Bruins tied up the score.

nantly during the game checking furiously and carrying brilliantly. This was the first time the fourth line saw no opening. To waste time as much as anything else he had in mind. The referee saw it and the veteran missed his play and the puck shifted between his ankles. No further scoring took place until the victor's winning goal, the extra period.

Boston obtained the "breaks" for once. Reginald Noble, visiting veteran center, was the first to get a shot one time having nothing but an open net to shoot at. Referee Dr. J. W. Broadbent to use their aggravating tricks too frequently during the last half of the contest and both men are charged with being illegitimate, the recruit. The summary:

BOSTON MONTREAL
Shay, Jackson, Stuart, Igoe, Broadbent

Cooper, Jackson, Redding, rw
 w. Dinsmore, Rothchild
 Stuart, Mitchell, ld rd. G. Munro, Cain
 Hitchman, Mitchell, rd
 ld. D. Munro, G. Munro
 Stewart, G. Benedict
 Score—Boston 2. Montreal 1. Goals—
 Hitchman, Stuart for Boston; D. Munro
 for Montreal. Referee—Dr. J. W. La-
 mington. Time—Three 20m. periods and
 50s. overtime.

BOROTRA EXPECTED SOON
 NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Jean Borotra,
 French tennis star and winner of the
 Wimbledon championship last year, is
 expected to arrive in the United States

audience here, according to reports received by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Borotz is expected to be on hand to take part in various indoor title events in March at New York and Boston.

HARMON UPSETS ST. JEAN
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 25 (Special)—Charles Harmon of New York, took two games from Andrew St. Jean of this city here yesterday in the title race of the National Championships.

00 in 42 and 15 innings, allowing St. Jean counts of 95 and 80, respectively. High runs of 28 and 20 were made by the winner, 21 and 26 by the loser.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

That a new balance of power in Asia is in the making is apparent from the accounts, recently published, of the conclusion of a Russo-Japanese treaty. For over two years now, since A. A. Joffe, astute Far-Eastern spokesman of the Soviets, first called on Viscount Goto in Tokyo, negotiations between Russia and Japan have gone on. The questions at issue have been many and complex. The problem of settlement for the Nikolaevsk massacre in 1920, which led to Japan's occupying the island of Sakhalin, was one of these. Another, which grew out of the occupation of Sakhalin, concerned the disposition of oil concessions in the northern half of the island. Then there were the questions of Russia's debt to Japan; of the Chinese Eastern railway, in which both Russia and Japan are interested; of fishing interests, and of revolutionary propaganda. Tentative solutions to all of these problems apparently have been reached.

Of outstanding interest is the agreement regarding the oil of North Sakhalin. On no quest has Japan been more intent than on that for oil. The Japanese are an industrial people and oil is one of the bases of modern industry. Yet Japan produces only about 30 per cent of the supply that it consumes—and this amount is decreasing every year. Search for oil in Korea and in Manchuria has been in vain. Consequently, when it became known that there were oil deposits in North Sakhalin, right at Japan's door, the statesmen of the Island Empire were more than passively concerned.

Sakhalin, however, was Russian territory. The fact that the Japanese occupied it in 1920 and, since then, have done a certain amount of work in the oil fields, only postponed the final settlement that now has been reached. In the meantime, other interests laid plans to gain control of the fields of North Sakhalin. The Sinclair Company sent in prospectors, who were promptly expelled by the Japanese. The representatives of this concern, however, concluded an agreement with the Soviet Government which gave to this American firm the oil concessions of this territory, which were to become operative when the Japanese withdrew. The treaty, just concluded, evidently abrogates that concession, as Mr. Joffe warned might be done, and accords to the Japanese the right for exclusive exploitation in one-half of the territory, while guaranteeing that, in case a concession for the remainder is given to a third party, Japan will have equal rights with the new concessionaire. Similar provision is made in the case of the coal deposits of the island.

Even more important, however, than the detailed terms of the settlement is the fact that the treaty indicates the possibility of a new Far Eastern bloc. The agreement was signed in Peking. China already has accorded recognition to Russia, and in no country have the Soviets established themselves so firmly as among certain groups in China. At present only two nations—Japan and Russia—maintain representatives of ambassadorial rank at Peking. The three nations—Japan, Russia, and China—have more common interests in the Far East than any other powers. That Soviet policy is aimed at a closer unity of action in regard to those common interests has long been conceded.

Russia is too frequently considered solely as a European power. Yet Russia, from many points of view, is more Asiatic than European. Russian territory, while comprising one-sixth of the total area of the earth, constitutes two-thirds of the total area of Asia. And the rebuffs which the Soviets have received at the hands of Western powers—deserved as they were in many instances—have helped to turn the attention of Mr. Tchitcherin and his fellow diplomatists toward the strengthening of Russia's position in the East. Japan, too, has not fared altogether well in its relations with Western powers. Observers both in Moscow and in Tokyo have pointed out that the effect of the exclusion law, passed by the American Congress last year, served to shift the center of Japan's diplomatic interest back from the Western world to the mainland of Asia.

It is too much to say that this new agreement indicates a Sino-Russo-Japanese alliance aimed at overthrowing Western domination in the Orient. Such reports have been strenuously denied in Peking, Tokyo, and Moscow. But it is not an exaggeration to point out that such an alignment is much more probable since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese pact. And unquestionably every unconsidered action on the part of Western nations which may be interpreted as a reflection upon the nations of the East speeds such an eventuality. The time is ripe for the finding of some common ground of understanding and practical co-operation between the East and the West. A little more emphasis upon those purposes that all nations and races cherish together and a little less emphasis upon superficial differences should help toward the discovery of such common ground.

While the mid-season session of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, held this year in Cincinnati, is in a sense a preliminary or preparatory forerunner of the general meeting to be held in summer, it is true, nevertheless, that its deliberations are important in outlining and shaping policies for that fuller discussion. The present session appears to be an unusually important one in this respect. Several items in the agenda of the later meeting have been agreed upon.

First and most important of the conclusions reached, perhaps, is that of the legislative council of the association in deciding to cause to be introduced at the next session of the United States Congress a bill creating a federal Department of Education separate from any so-called welfare, relief, or any other

agency of the Government. Final action upon this recommendation is to be taken by the delegates at a later session of the present conference. It is probably a safe forecast that the action of the council will be endorsed, as it is generally conceded that the resolution reflects the overwhelming sentiment of those attending.

No little courage is required to make this pronouncement in face of what has been regarded as the prevailing tendency in administrative circles in Washington. But the decision evidently was reached in the hope that those who have, at least nominally, allowed themselves to be committed to the joint educational-welfare-relief plan will realize that a single Department of Education, unhampered by the unrelated activities of other bureaus, will best serve the interests of the children of America, and likewise the best interests of America itself.

Larger plans are being outlined by the educators for directing the thought of children, as well as adults, to those matters which are of common interest to the people of all countries. Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, Commissioner of Education in Maine, explaining this in some detail, said it was not the purpose to present a great scheme of international education, but to outline certain definite forms of education, "thereby making it possible for world organizations to work together for the spread of right education, bringing nations into better understanding and establishing a friendliness between the children of all the countries."

That, after all, is true education: that people may learn to know themselves and those about them. Whether this process is best accomplished through the study of the books prescribed in high school and college courses, or otherwise, is a matter which the teachers of long experience can best decide. But there are indications that these judges are becoming convinced that the methods heretofore followed have not been unfaithfully successful. The search is always for something new, for some untried formula which promises results where others have been found faulty. Dr. Thomas said in the course of one of the discussions that "a live newspaper is better than stale history." He urged that students in the schools be taught to study world news and to think in world terms. He emphasized this need by declaring that international justice cannot be taught incidentally, collaterally, or correlatively, with the effectiveness desired.

No better basis could be established upon which to erect an enduring superstructure of world peace than that of neighborly understanding and the willingness of every individual to accord to others the credit due for their part in carrying on the constructive work of the world. It is not always that this realization is gained from a study of abstract historical facts.

While it is no doubt a fact that the measure passed by both houses of the United States Congress increasing the salaries of senators and representatives is not exactly in accord with the economy program outlined by President Coolidge, it can hardly be said that its effect would be to defeat the larger effort to supply the country with good government at less cost. Neither can the bill which, unless Senator Borah's amendment is adopted, will soon reach the President for his approval or his veto, be classed as a "salary grab," as that term was applied to the measure, retroactive in its provisions, vetoed by President Grant. Then, as now, the salary increase clause was attached to an appropriation bill. In disapproving the measure as it came to him, President Grant realized the necessity of calling a special session of Congress in order to provide funds to meet ordinary government expenses. The same condition exists in the present case.

No doubt the popular view of the present salary advance is that it is justified. It is well known, and has been for several years, that the pay of senators and representatives, as well as that of Cabinet members, is inadequate under present living conditions in Washington. It may be insisted, of course, that there will be no difficulty in finding those who would be willing to serve under the pay schedules now in force. But that is hardly an answer. The laborer is worthy of his hire, no matter in what capacity he serves. The demand is for more efficient service, rather than for cheaper service. The addition of \$1,300,000 to the national tax bill is not a matter of tremendous importance, all things considered.

Senator Borah has moved to strike out the section providing for the salary increases. This is in the form of an amendment to the bill already passed. The Senator, if he decides to press his motion, seems to have a slight tactical advantage. He has given notice that should his motion be ruled out on a point of order he will move to suspend the rules, thus compelling a record vote. It is recalled that both the Senate and House approved the salary clause without the formality of a roll call. This is not significant, perhaps. No doubt every member who voted either for or against the increase would be willing to see his vote recorded.

The President has been quoted as saying that he regards Congress as the best judge of the wisdom and necessity of providing higher pay for its members. This, logically, implies an intention to sign the act in its present form. It of course indicates a purpose to approve it even should the proposed Borah amendment prevail. But even so it would have been less confusing, and far less embarrassing, if it must be admitted, had it been found possible to separate the salary-increase feature from the encumbering appropriations measure. It has long been insisted that it should be made possible for the Chief Executive to approve one or more sections of an act and to disapprove any objectionable section. But that method cannot be followed, as the disapproval of one clause or section now operates as a veto of the entire measure, and an approval must be in similar blanket form. The pending bill, therefore, unless it is amended as Senator Borah proposes, must be approved in its entirety or disapproved as a whole. If a veto is interposed to the appropriation bill it probably would be necessary to convene Congress in extra session. It is intimated that this would not be regarded as a calamity by some of the members of both houses.

Among modern political men, Hjalmar Branting, three times Premier of Sweden and representative of the neutrals on the Council of the League of Nations, stood out as a public leader who remained true to the end to the ideals of his youth. For those ideals he had had to suffer many times. He had been imprisoned and, what was perhaps harder to bear, he had been hounded and mocked by his contemporaries, who at first refused to give him credit for sincerity. But he lived to see many of them triumph and to hear his most uncharitable critics admit that he had not been a self-seeker, and that, having fought the good fight, he had earned the crown. No one can contemplate the career of this publicist and political leader without gaining better faith in human justice and in the ultimate triumph of what is good and true. His record somehow suggests that knight-hood is still in flower.

By birth Hjalmar Branting came from the well-to-do classes. He had enjoyed the benefits of the best education available in his age. It was by a deliberate choice that he elected to become the champion of labor and to bring on this earth a more even-handed distribution of the fruits of labor. He did not rise from the ranks. He had no personal knowledge of the struggle from underneath, but, like the Gracchi of Rome, he determined to become a tribune of the common people and to set right at least some of the abuses in the prevailing economic system. This choice, involving as it did a break with his personal associates and social equals, he made deliberately, and, what is more, he held to the same line until the end.

Labor statistics recently issued by the International Labor Bureau of Geneva prove that, of all countries, Sweden has the greatest percentage of organized labor, both as trade unions and as a political party. This was the work of Hjalmar Branting. He was the founder and originator of the Swedish Labor Party that today holds the governmental reins. Steadily he rose in the esteem of both workmen and employers. His tactics were never destructive. He was consistently a builder-up. Therefore, when his party had achieved step by step the greatest representation in the national parliament, there was no panic, no flight of capital, no despair of the future when he was called by the King to form the Cabinet. Confidence in his personal integrity, his balanced judgment and his firmness of purpose reassured the country, and today Sweden is one of the most fortunately situated countries in Europe.

Internationally his work was marked by the same devotion to high ideals, coupled with a practical common sense. During the war he early saw that a triumph of Prussian militarism would be most regrettable, and the Western democracies found in him a sincere supporter. But when the war was over he refused to be carried away by any militarist zeal on the part of the victors. He realized that only through an international reconciliation and the substitution of a rule of law for that of war lay the hope of the future. He may be classed as one of the founders of the League of Nations, and it was at his advice that Sweden decided to join. At the same time he was not a blind believer in the absolute perfection of the Covenant, and he made many suggestions for its improvement. To fulfill its rôle, he clearly saw that it must become universal in membership, and as representative of the neutrals on the Council he was able at many points to speak for better justice to the vanquished. His personal prestige was such that both sides had confidence in his disinterestedness, and thus he was able to smooth out many a threatening quarrel. One of his last honors was to be selected as arbiter in such a difficult matter as the Anglo-Turkish dispute over the Mosul oil district.

Between the devotion to one's own country and the higher interests of the human race he saw no conflict. His patriotism is now conceded by most determined political opponents. And yet he was an internationalist of the most pronounced type. Only what benefits mankind can truly benefit any individual nation, was his international creed.

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Editorial Notes

What would be thought of a hardware firm sending out a letter calling attention to its facilities for sharpening jimmies, and to its supply of drills for "cracking" safes, its noiseless powder, flashlights, and other paraphernalia of the trade of burglary? This question is most fittingly asked by a correspondent of Advertising and Selling Fortnightly, in commenting upon a circular letter which, he says, he recently received. This letter read in part: "This is not from the Anti-Saloon League nor from a prohibition crank. It is from analysts who know their subject." Then it went on to offer laboratory service in analyzing bootleg liquor. It conveyed the information that for the modest sum of \$15 a year you may insure yourself against bad "hooch," and protect your friends as well. The letter concluded with these words: "The cheapest form of life insurance you can obtain." After all is said and done, can you beat it?

"Penny" gospels in English have been issued, it appears, in large quantities for more than a year, and now Italian-speaking people throughout the United States are to become the beneficiaries of a similar privilege. These folks, that is, according to an announcement made by the American Bible Society, can now obtain the Gospel of St. John in their own tongue for one cent. The little book is 3x4 1/2 inches in size, has a heavy paper cover, and is printed in good clear type. It is in the Diodati version which, although prepared over 300 years ago, is still considered the most accurate translation of the Bible into the Italian language. With such literature at their command for half, or less than half, the cost of a single newspaper, could anything be nearer a practical example of "wine and milk without money and without price"?

Breakfast Time on Claverly Street

The icicle began it all. It hung there from the eaves just in front of the window of the room where the little boy sleeps who has not got any nickname. It was as big as a blacksmith's arm. With a broomstick you could have reached it either from the little boy's room or from the room opposite in the Bakers' house, which is wedged close alongside.

Claverly Street houses, or at least some of them, are much too close together. A new proof of this came no longer ago than the last ice storm, when the little boy without any nickname won a sort of minor fame for himself on Claverly Street—which, if you remember, is Our Street.

The little boy in question lives just over the way. He has no brothers or sisters. He rarely joins in the jollities of other little boys, but instead goes about his own sedate business in his own backyard. On the morning of the ice storm the discovery of the icicle made him late for breakfast with consequences such as no one could have imagined.

The Pycherly breakfast room, where the little boy eats, directly overlooks the Bakers' dining room, just to the left. The Pycherly family and the Baker family, including the twins, frequently sit down to breakfast at about the same time. They are in plain view of each other, but neither Mr. Pycherly nor Mr. Baker will allow the curtains to be drawn to shut out the faint winter morn.

A sort of unwritten law has grown up between Bakers and Pycherlys on the subject of breakfasts. It is, bluntly, that they shall not watch each other through the meal. For a number of years the agreement has continued. Morning after morning the two groups are called by similar Chrysanthemum breakfast gongs. After morning they forgether in aloof proximity. Generally the meals coincide. Usually the menus are the same: although the Pycherlys do serve griddle-cakes oftener than the Bakers. Frequently the whole course of the two meals coincides. The oranges come on together; the cereal is reached in unison, and all without polite glances across the way. With a formal indifference to the parallel progress next door, each family attaches its electric grill, and the united attack on the hot muffins follows. After reaching the buttered toast stage (to borrow a racing term) neck and neck, Baker and Pycherly end up simultaneously on the bacon.

By a rare display of good manners each family insulates its breakfast from outside influence. This feat is possible for grown-ups, with practice, but the strain it puts upon little boys can only be imagined.

The Pycherlys and Bakers are good friends. Their morning non-communication lasts only three or four minutes. It may be doubted if it is altogether accident that the meals coincide so exactly. Long habit has accustomed the families to sitting down together. Mr. Baker turns a page of his Times to synchronize with Mr. Pycherly as he turns his Tribune. Mr. Pycherly would finish first, as he doesn't read the stocks, except at tea. Mr. Baker catches up with him by skipping the editorials.

It is at 7:45, on the front porches, that the two men officially recognize each other for the morning. "Lo, Baker," says Mr. Pycherly. "Mornin', Pycherly," says Mr. Baker.

Since his speech marking his re-entry into political life Joseph Caillaux has been approached from unexpected quarters. Even the members of the Bloc National appear willing to accept him as leader of the Government. On the other hand, the Government is willing to attach him as a special commissioner. But the combination most favored, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns from an unquestionable source, is a Painlevé Government, in which M. Caillaux would be Finance Minister. For the present the Herriot Government maintains a solid, considerable majority.

A system of wireless transmission of messages has been found by which the frequent errors will, it is hoped, be avoided. Hitherto the Morse code has been used, and mistakes are easily possible owing to atmospheric and other disturbances. But a young engineer named Verdan, employed at Strasbourg, has designed an apparatus for transmission in ordinary printed letters as in cable telegraphy. The apparatus, according to the claims, prevents any interference from parasitic currents. Practical experiments are shortly to be made between Nice and Ajaccio, Corsica. It is anticipated that if wireless telegraphy is ever perfected it will greatly reduce the cost of international telegraphic transmission, since the expenses are trivial compared with the laying of the submarine cables.

Meudon, a little town in the Paris suburbs noted for its beautiful woods, has just had a curious strike. There was an election for the Municipal Council, but there were no candidates and no electors. Such unanimity is rarely seen. Nobody broke the tacit understanding of abstaining from the polls. The reason is that it was proposed by Paris, against the wish of the inhabitants, to impose upon them an installation they did not desire. Thereupon the Council resigned in protest, and the townsfolk unanimously abstained from voting. What is more, Meudon has by these tactics managed to win its way, and the objectionable proposal is withdrawn. It is now to be presumed that candidates will present themselves for the Municipal Council and that the inhabitants will vote for them.

It has been decided to augment the receipts in the museums and galleries by doubling the price of admission. In future two francs will be charged except on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday, when admission will be free. The sums thus raised will be applied to the reorganization of the service of surveillance. The Pavillon de Flore, which belongs to the Louvre, has long been occupied by the service of the Bons de la Défense Nationale, and an enormous amount of paper has accumulated. It is considered imprudent to permit this stacking up of paper in proximity to the treasures of the Louvre, and it is hoped to evacuate the Pavillon de Flore before long.

The new School for Actors, founded by M. le Bargy of the Comédie Française, is to receive a subsidy from the Government. It is not regarded as in any way a rival of the state school, the Conservatoire, for it is intended not for novices, but for artists who have already begun their career; but need further advice from the recognized masters of the profession. On the list of professors are M. le Bargy, Mme. Simon, Mme. Berthe Cerny, MM. Lucien Guity, Sacha Guity, Jacques de Feraudy, Georges Berr and others, and the list of pupils would make an extremely distinguished company of actors—most of them being quite well known. The school will be entirely free, and should do much to hand down the tradition of dramatic art in France.

The Jubilee of the Ecole Alsacienne has been celebrated at the Sorbonne. It was opened after the War of 1870 by a group of Alsaciens, and from small beginnings grew to be an important and complete educational center in the students' quarter of the Luxembourg. It stands outside the group of ordinary lycées, but it is of course state-recognized and it did much to keep the memory of French Alsace alive after 1870. Many eminent men claim the school as their alma mater. Among the peculiarities of the school is the fact that there is no punishment of any kind. No specific tasks are ever set. In the students everything is done to develop a sense of responsibility.

The Minister of the Interior has recently issued a circular to prefects and others who are concerned with the application of the new regulations respecting foreigners, in which he removes most of the grievances which might have been felt. He enjoins the utmost tact in the carrying out of the law, and says, in effect, that it is not to be insisted upon in cases where hardship is involved, and no foreigner who is at all desirable is to be embarrassed or harassed. It will be readily admitted that laws of this kind can only be judged in operation, and if indeed the prefects interpret the present regulations in the manner suggested by M. Chateaufort, then there will be little objection. But, of course, there is no

While out in back— "Lovely day, Mrs. Pycherly!" cries Mrs. Baker from her kitchen. "It is, indeed, Mrs. Baker!" says Mrs. Pycherly, from hers.

This breaks the ice for another four and twenty hours. Under these rather remarkable circumstances it is related that one morning Mrs. Pycherly and Mrs. Baker discovered simultaneously at breakfast that certain grapefruit, which they had purchased the day before from an Italian peddler, was sour. It was too sad a blow to be kept uncommunicated, and yet neither housewife could make open signal across the yard.

Mrs. Pycherly was first to perceive her neighbor's misfortune. With a sage sense of noble obligation she summoned the maid, consigned the offending fruit to the kitchen and caused it to make its exit in full view of the window across the way. Not for an instant were direct glances interchanged. Nevertheless, a perfect understanding between the two ladies was attained, and this without the faintest bluish on Claverly Street etiquette.

On that momentous morning of the last ice storm, the little boy entered the Pycherly breakfast room in a great hurry. The icicle had detained him. He was still thinking of it as he sat down. Otherwise he could never have done what he did. As the little boy's glance went out of the window in front of him, he suddenly caught, right across the way, the eyes of Mrs. Baker. Their glance met squarely—through two windowpanes and the leafless branches of the forsythia bush. Such a glance hadn't been exchanged for years.

Frightened by what he had done, the little boy, who is immensely polite, bowed and smiled. And Mrs. Baker, caught completely off her guard, nodded back. With that answering nod a Claverly Street tradition snapped in two. No longer, the matter, the matter, the matter. It might have been hushed up. It might have been lived down. But, unfortunately, Mr. Baker, noting his wife's curious expression, and following her look across the way, encountered the returning gaze of Mr. Pycherly. It was all done in a flash.

A crooked smile followed. Then Mr. Baker, with a frown, and Mr. Pycherly, with a scowl, returned to Times and Tribune, respectively. That was all. But in that minute a crisis had come and gone, and covered with dishonor all but Mrs. Pycherly, who had been speaking to the maid, and the Baker twins, of whom nothing was visible, anyway, but their four pigstails.

On the front porches that morning there was a visible constraint. "Lo, Baker," muttered Mr. Pycherly. "Mornin', Pycherly," stammered Mr. Baker.

While out in back— "Lovely day, Mrs. Pycherly!" said Mrs. Baker, flushing. "It is indeed, Mrs. Baker!" said Mrs. Pycherly, turning red.

And that very next morning a cream yellow curtain went up over the Baker's window. Across the way, not long after, the erstwhile eye of the Pycherly's breakfast room was covered with appropriate swathings. For the future, prandial privacy was to be safeguarded. But what happened to the little boy without any nickname, nobody ever knew.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, Feb. 25
Since his speech marking his re-entry into political life Joseph Caillaux has been approached from unexpected quarters. Even the members of the Bloc National appear willing to accept him as leader of the Government. On the other hand, the Government is willing to attach him as a special commissioner. But the combination most favored, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns from an unquestionable source, is a Painlevé Government, in which M. Caillaux would be Finance Minister. For the present the Herriot Government maintains a solid, considerable majority.

A system of wireless transmission of messages has been found by which the frequent errors will, it is hoped, be avoided. Hitherto the Morse code has been used, and mistakes are easily possible owing to atmospheric and other disturbances. But a young engineer named Verdan, employed at Strasbourg, has designed an apparatus for transmission in ordinary printed letters as in cable telegraphy. The apparatus, according to the claims, prevents any interference from parasitic currents. Practical experiments are shortly to be made between Nice and Ajaccio, Corsica. It is anticipated that if wireless telegraphy is ever perfected it will greatly reduce the cost of international telegraphic transmission, since the expenses are trivial compared with the laying of the submarine cables.

Meudon, a little town in the Paris suburbs noted for its beautiful woods, has just had a curious strike. There was an election for the Municipal Council, but there were no candidates and no electors. Such unanimity is rarely seen. Nobody broke the tacit understanding of abstaining from the polls. The reason is that it was proposed by Paris, against the wish of the inhabitants, to impose upon them an installation they did not desire. Thereupon the Council resigned in protest, and the townsfolk unanimously abstained from voting. What is more, Meudon has by these tactics managed to win its way, and the objectionable proposal is withdrawn. It is now to be presumed that candidates will present themselves for the Municipal Council and that the inhabitants will vote for them.

It has been decided to augment the receipts in the museums and galleries by doubling the price of admission. In future two francs will be charged except on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday, when admission will be free. The sums thus raised will be applied to the reorganization of the service of surveillance. The Pavillon de Flore, which belongs to the Louvre, has long been occupied by the service of the Bons de la Défense Nationale, and an enormous amount of paper has accumulated. It is considered imprudent to permit this stacking up of paper in proximity to the treasures of the Louvre, and it is hoped to evacuate the Pavillon de Flore before long.

The new School for Actors, founded by M. le Bargy of the Comédie Française, is to receive a subsidy from the Government. It is not regarded as in any way a rival of the state school, the Conservatoire, for it is intended not for novices, but for artists who have already begun their career; but need further advice from the recognized masters of the profession. On the list of professors are M. le Bargy, Mme. Simon, Mme. Berthe Cerny, MM. Lucien Guity, Sacha Guity, Jacques de Feraudy, Georges Berr and others, and the list of pupils would make an extremely distinguished company of actors—most of them being quite well known. The school will be entirely free, and should do much to hand down the tradition of dramatic art in France.

The Jubilee of the Ecole Alsacienne has been celebrated at the Sorbonne. It was opened after the War of 1870 by a group of Alsaciens, and from small beginnings grew to be an important and complete educational center in the students' quarter of the Luxembourg. It stands outside the group of ordinary lycées, but it is of course state-recognized and it did much to keep the memory of French Alsace alive after 1870. Many eminent men claim the school as their alma mater. Among the peculiarities of the school is the fact that there is no punishment of any kind. No specific tasks are ever set. In the students everything is done to develop a sense of responsibility.

The Minister of the Interior has recently issued a circular to prefects and others who are concerned with the application of the new regulations respecting foreigners, in which he removes most of the grievances which might have been felt. He enjoins the utmost tact in the carrying out of the law, and says, in effect, that it is not to be insisted upon in cases where hardship is involved, and no foreigner who is at all desirable is to be embarrassed or harassed. It will be readily admitted that laws of this kind can only be judged in operation, and if indeed the prefects interpret the present regulations in the manner suggested by M. Chateaufort, then there will be little objection. But, of course, there is no

guarantee that the regulations will not, some day, really be put into force. At present the foreigner depends upon the good will of the Minister. The defense of the police authorities is that, even applied severely, the French laws concerning foreigners are milder than those which obtain in England or in America, and that France is itself an example to other countries. Against this, without going into the truth of the assertion, it may be replied that one of France's most important industries is catering to the tourists. The chief point against which the protest was made, namely, that of being compelled to register if one intended to remain in the country only fourteen days—has not been altered.

Once more an English season of plays is being given in Paris. This time it is a Shaw cycle. It is curious that almost any well-organized theatrical enterprise in English is certain to succeed in the French capital. Not that the French themselves attend in large numbers; they are only mildly interested, although their theatrical papers give considerable space to these events. But the British and American colonies in Paris are so large in themselves that they can well support any theater which offers them what they want. At this moment Shaw appears to be what they want. They have had an opportunity of witnessing many more of his plays than could be easily seen. If at all, in a limited space of time anywhere in America or in England.

The newspapers, after threatening to do so for a long time, have at last raised their price to 20 centimes—four sous. This is exactly four times what it was before the war, and yet there is no diminution in the circulation of existing newspapers, while new journals are being launched with astonishing regularity. The truth is that people read the press far more now than before the war. Those who would purchase only one journal at one sou, will now purchase three or four at four sous. One reason is undoubtedly the greater interest taken today in politics, both internal and external. Political events are expected to be of long treatment in a dozen different ways, and the public likes to compare the comments of the various sides.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and is not under any obligation to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Pocket Flasks in Store Windows

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
I notice something that is forced upon the American public by careless tolerance, and that is display of pocket flasks and alcoholic drink mixing sets in the display windows of haberdashers, drug stores and house furnishings. I do not think the possession of a pocket flask is any more the habilitment of a gentleman than a six-shooter or hypodermic syringe should be. Neither should a drink-mixing set be the part of a well furnished home, any more than a still or a counter-felting set would be. It seems to me that a little proper thought would eliminate these errors that are thrusting their ugly suggestions upon the Nation's youth and upon its careless thinkers. R. E. G. Los Angeles, Calif.

Regarding Mrs. Florence Knapp's Position

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
In the interest of accuracy, I wish to call attention to a recent article in the Monitor which was published under the caption, "Woman Secretary of State Meeting Big Task at Albany," and which pertained to Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, New York State Secretary at Albany. The article was published under an Albany date line, and stated in part that Mrs. Knapp was "Dean of Women at Syracuse University." Mrs. Knapp has never held such a position, but is the Dean of the Home Economics College at Syracuse University, which she practically founded. This position is a far more important one than that of dean of women. E. W. Syracuse, N. Y.

"Ireland's Opportunity"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
In the Monitor of Jan. 17 appears a letter containing some very die-hard views from one F. W. S. As a Southern Irish Protestant loyalist, I would like to take exception to F. W. S.'s assertion that his view is unanimously held by all Irish loyalists. My profession necessitates my traveling all round the country, and I know many Protestant loyalists who disagree with Ulster's attitude. I find in the North a great respect for Dublin's opinion on art, etc., and a great wish for unity between North and South, especially amongst the younger generation. M. MacM. Dublin, Ire.